The New-York Times.

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THE VOTE IN THE CITY.

A COMPLETE TAMMANY VICTORY.

Tuesday's election in this City has shown that Tammany Hall still controls the Democratic vote. The Tammany ticket ran within 7,000 or thereabouts of the Democratic vote for Secretary of State, which shows that the strength of Democratic organizations outside of Tammany Hall is very small indeed. The Tammany vote this year shows an increase of at least 10,000 over that of last year, notwithstanding the falling off in the registration. The Republicans polled 41.2 per cent. of the total number of votes cast for President last year, while this year the percentage of the vote for Secretary of State is only 34.3. In the total City vote the Democrats show only a falling off this year of about 14 per cent. compared with 1872, while the loss in the Republican vote is about 36 per cent. Had the Republicans registered and voted in the same ratio to numbers as the Democrats did, it is probable that the State ticket, at least, would have been saved. Below we give the result of the City vote, as far as can be ascertained:

THE VOTE.

Ass'bly Dist.	Sec. of State—Thayer.	Willers.	Superior Court—Dayton.	Spaulding.	Speir.	Monell.
1	1926	3354	1796	1803	2791	2841
2	467	3385	1283	1212	2411	2495
3	536	2776	800	789	2488	2503
4	1680	4435	1470	1466	4037	4066
5	1698	2018	1955	1950	2588	2638
6	958	2630	1145	1147	2418	2429
7	1799	1953	1770	1734	1968	1980
8	2509	3305	2841	2819	2997	3040
9	3090	2865	3116	3161	2586	2598
10	1430	2419	1619	1606	2274	2176
11	2271	3108	2289	2254	2049	2061
12	1400	3398	1503	1489	3190	3222
13	2299	2312	2464	2416	2146	2228
14	797	2425	963	952	2250	2285
15	1073	3781	2000	1954	3130	3102
16	1501	4219	1765	1771	3726	3737
17	2672	3816	3072	3158	3504	3700
18	1684	2841	2760	2716	2757	2770
19	872	2508	1340	1366	1650	2102
20	2694	4745	3026	2964	3968	4046
21	2863	5145	3516	3455	4464	4304
Total	33007	66388	42402	42388	59394	60406

SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	Fancher.	Van Brunt.	Lawrence.	Donohue.
1	1886	1713	2020	2775
2	1315	1234	2461	2318
3	810	760	2342	2401
4	1513	1316	4158	4047
5	2072	1814	2632	2395
6	1218	939	2567	2318
7	2097	1681	1995	1504
8	2043	2354	3012	2972
9	3607	3008	2590	2130
10	1877	1605	2192	1966
11	2604	2191	2145	1681
12	1696	1440	3208	3003
13	2570	2198	2577	2159
14	1048	944	2295	2193
15	2052	1766	3462	3086
16	1944	1644	3920	3597
17	3198	2416	3944	3354
18	2033	2616	2971	2583
19	1206	917	2367	2063
20	3398	2727	4383	3843
21	3983	3160	4647	3879
Total	45966	38483	62850	56267

Dist.	Sheriff—McCool.	Conner.	County Clerk—Patterson.	Walsh.
1	1729	2866	1705	2766
2	1279	2429	1245	2581
3	779	2533	2010	2531
4	1438	4057	1397	4090
5	1781	2806	783	2841
6	938	2618	1221	2314
7	1307	2194	1877	1836
8	2610	3188	3109	2815
9	2189	3173	3188	2818
10	1499	2886	2076	1744
11	1989	3192	2475	1805
12	1445	3134	1706	2875
13	1603	2858	2403	2277
14	878	2325	1064	2221
15	1691	3637	1970	3140
16	1717	3844	1906	3507
17	2255	4095	2887	3857
18	2628	2890	2835	2762
19	1074	2172	1165	2100
20	2588	4526	3176	3822
21	2626	5116	3716	4196
Total	35914	64872	43974	58008

Ass'bly Dist.	Marine Court—Howland.	Hatch.	McAdam.	Alker.	Alderman—Mason.	Gilon.
1	1797	1763	2835	2697	1739	2713
2	1275	1278	2431	2427	1278	2421
3	1923	1906	2623	2586	791	2634
4	1656	1467	4113	4091	1518	4063
5	796	784	2505	2481	1717	2762
6	1136	1218	2256	2314	1123	2406
7	1905	1725	1962	1884	1792	1902
8	2838	2797	3084	3042	2834	2908
9	3867	3105	2868	2409	2952	2824
10	1658	1502	2261	2181	1658	2161
11	2331	2103	2048	1926	2358	1947
12	1538	1506	3152	3132	1458	3173
13	2438	2245	2487	2309	2435	2314
14	1018	948	2202	2225	981	2227
15	1863	1835	3477	3239	1904	3153
16	1902	1812	3620	3581	1875	3681
17	2035	2794	3868	3612	3006	3650
18	2826	2868	2720	2698	2710	2719
19	1160	1408	2067	1798	1125	2079
20	3123	2977	3977	3857	3026	2710
21	3347	3475	4470	4335	3340	4183
Total	42983	50106	61065	58824	41655	58820

CORONERS.

Dist.	Creagan.	Willmann.	Flynn.	Woltman.	Croker.	Eickoff.
1	1615	1737	2017	2680	2614	2570
2	1347	1278	1307	2343	2345	2281
3	882	604	713	2279	2398	2239
4	1530	1420	1384	3993	4035	3939
5	1707	1870	1629	2670	2627	2510
6	886	1086	845	2635	2399	2374
7	1768	1813	1579	1938	1883	1902
8	2786	2755	2424	2940	2901	2853
9	2692	3057	2297	2753	2596	2621
10	3767	1812	1494	2223	1972	2317
11	2310	2487	2153	2107	1978	1972
12	1476	1565	1214	3373	3039	3018
13	2102	2387	1899	2534	2240	2207
14	1197	1021	913	2077	2097	2011
15	1804	2005	1658	3451	3198	3238
16	3114	1777	1581	3524	3547	2454
17	2482	2967	2542	4011	3660	3620
18	2678	2636	2513	2838	2930	2717
19	1044	1158	1128	2116	2070	2032
20	2772	3127	2566	4142	3959	3980
21	2863	3542	2723	4720	4498	4234
Total	4[illegible]01	42194	44039	61356	58916	57082

THE VOTE FOR SENATORS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Assembly Dist.	Jones. Rep.	Fox. Dem.	Assembly Dists.	Jones. Rep.	Fox. Dem.
[illegible]	1760	2851	4	1672	3745
2	1907	2306	6	1295	2238
[illegible]	1105	2446			
Total				7739	13586

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dist.	J. W. Booth. Rep.	V. C. King. Dem.	Dist.	J. W. Booth. Rep.	V. C. King. Dem.
[illegible]	2607	2210	9	1990	1714
[illegible]	3687	2339	13	2490	2246
Total				10774	8500

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Dist.	G. Henchen. Rep.	J. A. Gross. Dem.	Dist.	G. Henchen. Rep.	J. A. Gross. Dem.
8	264[illegible]	3127	12	1690	2962
10	1690	2363	14	1125	2059
Total				7150	10511

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Dist.	T. A. Ledwith, Dem.	Jas. Everard, Apollo H.	Dist.	T. A. Ledwith, Dem.	Jas. Everard, Apollo H.
[illegible]	1632	2817	16	2590	1916
[illegible]	3183	2274	18	2438	2985
Total				10863	9992

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Dist.	W. S. Pinckney. Republican.	H. H. Moore. Democrat.	R. McCafferty. Apollo Hall.
17	2908	3020	653
[illegible]	871	1674	799
[illegible]	3006	2638	1576
[illegible]	3192	2940	1780
Total	9977	10272	4828

FOR CONGRESS.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Dist.	S. S. Cox. Dem.	Wadsworth. Rep.	Dist.	S. S. Cox. Dem.	Wadsworth. Rep.
6	2501	1025	16	3578	1250
8	1124	499	18	2328	1454
12	3174	1448			
Total				12705	5676

RECAPITULATION.

The following are the successful candidates. The Democrats are given in _italics_ and the Republicans in roman:

THE JUDICIARY.

Justices of the Supreme Court—_A. R. Lawrence_ and _Charles Donohue_.

Justices of the Superior Court—_G. M. Speir_ and _C. L. Monell_.

Justices of the Marine Court—_D. McAdam_ and _D. Alker_.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—_Wm. C. Conner_.

County Clerk—_Wm. Walsh_.

Coroners—_Richard Croker_, _Henry Woltman_, and _Anthony Eickhoff_.

Alderman—_Edward Gilon_.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—_Samuel S. Cox_.

FOR SENATE.

Fourth District—_John Fox_.
Fifth District—J. W. Booth.
Sixth District—_Jacob A. Gross_.
Seventh District—_Thomas A. Ledwith_.
Eighth District—_H. H. Moore_.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

First District—_James Healy_.
Second District—_W. P. Kirk_.
Third District—_James Hayes_.
Fourth District—_James Ryan_.
Fifth District—Austin Leake.
Sixth District—_Matthew Patten_.
Seventh District—_Alfred Wagstaff_.
Eighth District—Geo. Scherman.
Ninth District—Geo. W. Deane, Jr.
Tenth District—_Louis C. Wachner_.
Eleventh District—Knox McAfee.
Twelfth District—_Francis Murray_.
Thirteenth District—Charles S. Spencer.
Fourteenth District—_James Daly_.
Fifteenth District—_Joseph Blumenthal_.
Sixteenth District—_Peter Woods_.
Seventeenth District—_Andrew Blessing_.
Eighteenth District—Bernard Biglin.
Nineteenth District—_Thomas O'Callaghan_.
Twentieth District—_John D. Coughlin_.
Twenty-first District—_H. W. Genet_.

THE STATE.

Partial returns show the election of the following members of the Senate and Assembly. The Senate districts which are still in some doubt are the Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth, but the latter seems undoubtedly certain for the Republicans, who, in any event, are sure of the control of the Senate. Whatever changes may be made by the official returns in the Assembly will increase instead of diminishing the Republican majority.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	_Abraham R. Lawrence._ _Charles Donohue._	5.	Joseph Mullin.
2.	_Jasper W. Gilbert._	6.	Douglas Boardman.
3.	_Theodoric R. Westbrook._	7.	David Rumsey.
4.	Judson S. Landon.	8.	John L. Talcott.

THE SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John A. King.	17.	Wells S. Dickinson.
2.	_John W. Coe._	18.	Andrew C. Middleton.
3.	_John C. Jacobs._	19.	Samuel S. Lowery.
4.	*_John Fox._	20.	Archibald C. McGowan.
5.	James W. Booth.	21.	Charles Kellogg.
6.	_Jacob A. Gross._	22.	Daniel P. Wood.
7.	_Thomas A. Ledwith._	23.	_Wm. Youmans, Jr._
8.	_Hugh H. Moore._	24.	John H. Selkreg.
9.	William H. Robertson.	25.	William B. Woodin.
10.	Edward M. Madden.	26.	Nestor Woodworth.
11.	_Benjamin Ray._	27.	_George B. Bradley._
12.	_Boswell A. Parmenter._	28.	_Jarvis Lord._
13.	_Jesse C. Dayton._	29.	Dan. H. Cole.
14.	Henry C. Connolly.	30.	Abijah J. Wellman.
15.	Webster Wagner.	31.	_John Ganson._
16.	Franklin W. Tobey.	32.	Albert G. Dow.

Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.
1. Fred. Schifferdecker.
2. _Leopold C. G. Kshinka._
3. _Terrence J. Quinn._
4. Waters W. Braman.

ALLEGANY.
O. T. Stacy.

BROOME.
George Sherwood.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. *Commodore P. Vedder.
2. *John Manley.

CAYUGA.
1. *Leonard F. Hardy.
2. Erastus H. Hussey.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. *Francis B. Brewer.
2. *John D. Hiller.

CHEMUNG.
Edmund Miller.

CHENANGO.
Harris H. Beecher.

CLINTON.
*_Smith M. Weed._

COLUMBIA.
1. _Henry Lawrence._
2. _Peter F. Mesick._

CORTLAND.
*George W. Phillips.

DELAWARE.
1. Benjamin J. Bassett.
2. *Matthew Griffin.

DUTCHESS.
1. *_James Mackin._
2. †Harvey G. Eastman.

ERIE.
1. _Patrick Hanrahan._
2. _Joseph W. Smith._
3. *Franklin A. Alberger.
4. _Henry B. Eldred._
5. _Frank M. Thorn._

ESSEX.
James W. Steele.

FRANKLIN.
*John P. Badger.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Thomas H. Rooney.

GENESEE.
*Elbert Townsend.

GREENE.
Hiram Van Steenburgh.

HERKIMER.
Warner Miller.

JEFFERSON.
1. *Elan Parsons.
2. _Jacob Putnam._

KINGS.
1. *_James F. Donohue._
2. John J. Allen.
3. _Michael J. Coffey._
4. _Theo. N. Melvin._
5. †Eugene D. Berri.
6. *Jacob Worth.
7. _Stephen J. Colahan._
8. George C. Bennett.
9. _John McGroarty._

LEWIS.
*Sidney Sylvester.

LIVINGSTON.
†Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1. *Edward C. Philpot.
2. Henry W. Carpenter.

MONROE.
1. *George A. Goss.
2. _George Taylor._
3. *Leonard Burritt.

MONTGOMERY.
Isaac S. Frost.

NEW-YORK.
1. _James Healey._
2. _William P. Kirk._
3. _James Hayes._
4. _James Ryan._
5. Austin Leake.
6. _Matthew Patten._
7. _Alfred Wagstaff, Jr._
8. George Scherman.
9. George B. Deane, Jr.
10. _Louis C. Wachner._
11. Knox McAfee.
12. _Francis Murray._
13. Charles S. Spencer.
14. _James Daly._
15. _Joseph Blumenthal._
16. _Peter Woods._
17. _Andrew Blessing._
18. Bernard Biglin.
19. _Thos. O'Callaghan._
20. _John D. Coughlin._
21. _Henry W. Genet._

NIAGARA.
1. Artemus W. Comstock.
2. Orville C. Burdell.

ONEIDA.
1. †Geo. W. Chadwick.
2. Arthur F. Brown.
3. John J. Parry.
4. Griffith O. Jones.

ONONDAGA.
1. _Thomas G. Alvord._
2. George Barrow.
3. _Charles Simons._

ONTARIO.
1. _Stephen H. Hammond._
2. *Cyrillo S. Lincoln.

ORANGE.
1. *Augustus Denniston.
2. _Charles B. Wood._

ORLEANS.
*Elisha S. Whalen.

OSWEGO.
1. George B. Sloan.
2. *_Willard Johnson._
3. Justus L. Bulkley.

OTSEGO.
1. _William H. Ely._
2. _Henry Thorp._

PUTNAM.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

QUEENS.
1. *L. Bradford Prince.
2. *_James M. Oakley._

RENSSELAER.
1. _Wm. V. Cleary._
2. Robert Dickson.
3. _Jacob M. Whitbeck._

RICHMOND.
Stephen D. Stephens, Jr.

ROCKLAND.
William Knapp.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Seth C. Pope.
2. *Dolphus L. Lynde.
3. Jonah Sanford.

SARATOGA.
1. *George West.
2. Geo. S. Batcheller.

SCHENECTADY.
Daniel P. McQueen.

SCHOHARIE.
John B. Hoag.

SCHUYLER.
*_Jeremiah McGuire._

SENECA.
Wm. C. Hazleton.

STEUBEN.
1. _Stephen D. Shattuck._
2. Charles F. Haughton.

SUFFOLK.
Nathan D. Petty.

SULLIVAN.
*_George M. Beebe._

TIOGA.
*Jerome B. Landfield.

TOMPKINS.
W. L. Bostwick.

ULSTER.
1. Robert A. Snyder.
2. _Hector Abeel._
3. _John D. Winfield._

WARREN.
Austin W. Holden.

WASHINGTON.
1. _Emerson E. Davis._
2. John Hall.

WAYNE.
1. John C. Hough.
2. Joseph W. Corning.

WESTCHESTER.
1. †_William Cauldwell._
2. _John H. Cornell._
3. *James W. Husted.

WYOMING.
Sam. W. Tewksbury.

YATES.
*Morris B. Flinn.

* Members of the last House.
† Members of a preceding Legislature.
Republicans, 68; Democrats, 60.

COUNTY MAJORITIES.

The returns are not yet complete, but the following table of reported and estimated majorities by counties cannot be far from the actual figures. They give the Democrats a majority on their State ticket of about 11,000, but it will be seen by deducting the majority in the City that the Republicans are still in the ascendancy in the State. It will be also noticed that the falling off in Republican majorities, as compared with the vote of 1871, is, with very few exceptions, general throughout the State:

Counties.	Rep. maj. 1871.	Dem. maj. 1871.	Rep. maj. 1873.	Dem. maj. 1873.
Albany		1243		2123
Allegany	2876		1500	
Broome	1142		1000	
Cattaraugus	1521		1200	
Cayuga	2660		1800	
Chautauqua	3167		2200	
Chemung		316		500
Chenango	1614		500	
Clinton	145			400
Columbia		48		732
Cortland	1513		1200	
Delaware	1055		800	
Dutchess	2462			500
Erie	837			900
Essex	1133		500	
Franklin	936		800	
Fulton and Hamilton		72		100
Genesee	1233		1000	
Greene		546		600
Herkimer	1106		1000	
Jefferson	2007		800	
Kings		9156		3972
Lewis	326		100	
Livingston	810		500	
Madison	1815		1400	
Monroe	697		600	
Montgomery	269			200
New-York		29189		31961
Niagara	780		800	
Oneida	1919		1000	
Onondaga	2234		1400	
Ontario	1212		600	
Orange	1762		600	
Orleans	1230		1000	
Oswego	2200		1779	
Otsego	97			300
Putnam	24		100	
Queens		611		500
Rensselaer		193	1000	
Richmond		189		131
Rockland		275		300
St. Lawrence	5938		4000	
Saratoga	2108		1200	
Schenectady	213		400	
Schoharie		1162		1500
Schuyler	325			150
Seneca		777		900
Steuben	1129			500
Suffolk	1072		[illegible]	
Sullivan		[illegible]		[illegible]
Tioga	1112		700	
Tompkins	1284		500	
Ulster	390			50
Warren	394		100	
Washington	2361		1200	
Wayne	1470		1000	
Westchester	2151			100
Wyoming	1483		1300	
Yates	868		300	
Total	63140	44233	35879	47479

KINGS COUNTY.

The returns from Kings County show that the Democratic County ticket has been elected by probably 5,000 to 6,000 majority. The following are the returns as far as ascertained:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ward.	Willers.	Thayer.	Ward.	Willers.	Thayer.
1	1020	1301	14	1991	779
2	857	348	15	1061	1454
3	902	1160	16	1512	1924
4	797	973	17	1345	1322
5	2054	868	18	773	710
6	1822	943	19	889	1423
7	1455	1897	20	979	1977
8	827	680	21	1305	193
9	1419	798	22	917	1140
10	1901	966	23	422	752
11	1598	1503	24	349	350
12	2275	323	25	651	749
13	980	1783			
Total				30013	26336

Towns.	Willers.	Thayer.	Towns.	Willers.	Thayer.
Flatbush	501	280	Gravesend	193	123
Flatlands	179	214	New-Utrecht	365	222
New-Lots	695	637			
Total				1924	1476
City				30013	26336
City and county				31937	27812

BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

Ward.	Hunter.	Johnson.	Ward.	Hunter.	Johnson.
1	1059	1232	14	2142	711
2	883	315	15	1179	1348
3	992	1102	16	1521	1858
4	864	915	17	1380	1284
5	2046	748	18	804	678
6	2312	1221	19	1007	1184
7	1771	1668	20	1176	1837
8	851	649	21	1876	971
9	1476	336	22	1005	1061
10	1965	956	23	503	689
11	1542	1311	24	355	341
12	2315	367	25	706	693
13	1235	1571			
Total				32465	24946

Hunter's majority, 7,519.

REGISTER.

Ward.	Barre.	Dutcher.	Ward.	Barre.	Dutcher.
1	1215	1029	14	2097	771
2	852	343	15	1190	1222
3	1117	982	16	1526	1875
4	939	816	17	1384	1296
5	2006	798	18	770	712
6	1941	862	19	985	1204
7	1785	1591	20	1427	1550
8	554	939	21	1375	958
9	1473	438	22	710	1315
10	1105	870	23	473	670
11	1703	1190	24	351	348
12	1961	395	25	706	691
13	1099	1643			
Total				31444	24508

Towns.	Barre.	Dutcher.	Towns.	Barre.	Dutcher.
Flatbush	585	159	New-Lots	802	519
Flatlands	180	194	New-Utrecht	403	184
Gravesend	205	110			
Total				2175	1202
				31444	24508
City and County				33619	25710

Barre's majority, 7,900.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wards.	Rep. Silliman.	Dem. Pratt.	Wards.	Rep. Silliman.	Dem. Pratt.
1	1382	863	16	1923	1461
2	348	678	17	1323	1345
3	1220	1018	18	710	777
4	1001	771	19	1329	784
5	771	2150	20	2231	1090
6	1208	2216	21	1041	1299
7	1886	1530	22	1149	878
8	685	821	23	760	412
9	502	1415	24	350	349
10	1028	1881	25	740	652
11	1448	1393	Flatbush	289	497
12	370	2007	Flatlands	218	168
13	1680	1026	Gravesend	124	193
14	778	2095	New-Lots	640	692
15	1457	1040	New-Utrecht	225	262
Total				28795	31844

Democratic majority, 3,048.

COUNTY CLERK.

Ward.	Herman.	Shaurman.	Ward.	Herman.	Shaurman.
1	1070	1127	14	2146	700
2	866	332	15	1195	1343
3	1018	1057	16	1514	1884
4	877	882	17	1284	1379
5	2047	767	18	789	696
6	2516	1019	19	1059	1135
7	1558	1759	20	1190	1781
8	825	680	21	1315	1019
9	1519	363	22	933	1088
10	1831	820	23	451	686
11	1617	1271	24	346	249
12	2199	387	25	679	731
13	1082	1597			
Total				32925	24752

Towns.	Herman.	Shaurman.	Towns.	Herman.	Shaurman.
Flatbush	437	294	New-Lots	770	556
Flatlands	156	222	New-Utrecht	362	227
Gravesend	162	155			
				1937	1454
Total				32925	24752
City and county				34862	26206

Herman's majority, 8,656.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.

Ward.	Fox.	Jurgens.	Ward.	Fox.	Jurgens.
1	927	1296	14	2115	696
2	866	336	15	1044	1427
3	921	1185	16	1296	2074
4	798	954	17	1312	1348
5	2047	760	18	784	700
6	1871	929	19	944	1289
7	1542	1683	20	977	1992
8	819	692	21	1301	1025
9	1415	402	22	882	1137
10	1909	988	23	417	726
11	1491	1301	24	349	449
12	2024	323	25	616	765
13	1027	1622			
Total				29694	26329

Towns.	Fox.	Jurgens.	Towns.	Fox.	Jurgens.
Flatbush	499	280	New Lots	505	825
Flatlands	169	218	New-Utrecht	365	224
Gravesend	193	123			
Total				1731	1065
				29694	26329
City and county				31425	27094

JUDICIARY.

Ward.	Gilbert.	Winslow.	Ward.	Gilbert.	Winslow.
1	1179	972	14	2165	765
2	871	321	15	1005	1413
3	938	1133	16	1540	1755
4	810	948	17	1286	1324
5	2037	711	18	750	687
6	2338	1043	19	726	1359
7	1556	1792	20	1048	1885
8	806	666	21	1252	1052
9	1446	374	22	894	1104
10	1983	947	23	426	831
11	1391	1518	24	346	343
12	2109	294	25	623	725
13	1106	1591			
Total				30581	28583

Towns.	Gilbert.	Winslow.	Towns.	Gilbert.	Winslow.
Flatbush	506	227	New-Lots	392	399
Flatlands	163	193	New-Utrecht	346	229
Gravesend	202	95			
				1609	1143
Total				30581	28583
City and County				32190	29726

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Coe.	Perry.	Ward.	Coe.	Perry.
1	1004	1199	11	1513	1240
2	870	354	13	1400	1320
4	883	895	15	1509	1043
5	1992	817	19	1127	1071
7	1679	1758	20	1089	1826
Total				12912	11366

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Jacobs.	Henry.	Ward.	Jacobs.	Henry.
3	860	1203	18	745	778
6	1964	1416	21	1288	1039
8	801	688	22	834	1164
9	1383	503	23	422	759
10	1750	1247	24	345	360
12	1905	774	25	608	767
14	2043	778			
16	1509	1785	Total	17747	14540
17	1290	1348	New-Lots	548	785
Total				18295	15274

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Dist.	Dem.		Rep.	
1	Donohue	2427	Collins	2073
2	Headley	2558	Allen	3249
3	Coffey	4265		
4	Melvin	4035	Pilsworth	3713
5	Benson	1544	Berri	3808
6	Rabee	2214	Worth	3201
7	Colahan*	2583	Cocheu	2575
8	Kalbfleisch	2739	Bennett	2801
9	McGroarty*	4318	Oakey	4293

*The election in the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts is doubtful, as all of the returns have not yet been received.

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The following is the vote cast for Aldermen in the several wards:

First Ward—Ropes, 2,129.

Third Ward—Platt, 881; Reynolds, 868; Frost, 360.

Fifth Ward—Clancy, 1,344; Gardner, 1,297; Mullady, 1,093; Carhart, 930.

Sixth Ward—Naughton, 765; Dobbins, 1,504; Coit, 1,017.

Seventh Ward—Wood, 1,091; Robey, 1,500; Fox, 1,482; Wylie, 1,028; Evans, 901; Johnson, 506.

Ninth Ward—O'Connell, 838; Cassidy, 617; Powell, 461.

Tenth Ward—Bergen, 1,029; Gunder, 1,016; Forrester, 817.

Eleventh Ward—Howell, 1,395; Shipman, 1,484; Fowler, 1,210; Hettrick, 1,071.

Twelfth Ward—O'Donnell, 1,654.

Thirteenth Ward—Strong, 1,703; Ray, 1,487; Boswell, 1,378.

Fourteenth Ward—Kenna, 1,205; Carroll, 1,011.

Fifteenth Ward—Snyder, 1,001; Parker, 1,261; Capel, 726; Wilkeyson, 699.

Sixteenth Ward—Petry, 1,222; Mullen, 1,183; [illegible], 1,0[illegible].

Seventeenth War—Codttrell, 831; Connolly, 1,325; Smith, 413.

Nineteenth Ward—Zindell, 1,119; Cornell, 1,026.

Twentieth Ward—Smith, 2,016; Wright, 941.

Twenty-first Ward—Brown, 926; Hutchins, 620; Rogers, 550.

Twenty-third Ward—Fisher, 485; Vrooman, 368; Clark, 345.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Dryer, 298; McKenna, 324.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Adams, 303; Hauft, 168; Underhill, 355; Hill, 365.

The board next year will consist of nineteen Democrats, sixteen Republicans, and one Independent, as follows:

First Ward—Ripley Ropes, Ind.
Second Ward—_William Dwyer._
Third Ward—_Joseph Platt._
Fourth Ward—Alfred Doolon.
Fifth Ward—_John M. Clancy_, _E. J. Gardiner._
Sixth Ward—_Thomas H. Rodman_, _John Dobbins._
Seventh Ward—A. S. Rowley, Edward Fry.
Eighth Ward—_John McIntyre._
Ninth Ward—_Daniel O'Connell._
Tenth Ward—Charles T. Trowbridge.
Tenth Ward—_Jacob I. Bergen._
Eleventh Ward—_James Howell, Jr._
Eleventh Ward—_William M. Shipman._
Twelfth Ward—_Daniel O'Reilly._
Twelfth Ward—_William Donovan._
Thirteenth Ward—Demas Strong.
Thirteenth Ward—William H. Ray.
Fourteenth Ward—_Francis Nolan._
Fourteenth Ward—_John McKenna._
Fifteenth Ward—John H. Snyder.
Fifteenth Ward—John T. Parker.
Sixteenth Ward—Henry Kiefer, M. J. Petry.
Seventeenth Ward—_John A. Connolly._
Eighteenth Ward—_Henry Eckert._
Nineteenth Ward—John H. Zindel.
Twentieth Ward—Abijah Whitney, C. H. K. Smith.
Twenty-first Ward—_George Brown._
Twenty-second Ward—William Richardson.
Twenty-third Ward—F. B. Fisher.
Twenty-fourth Ward—_W. C. McKenny._
Twenty-fifth Ward—Robert Hill.

The figures given above on the State, County, City, Senatorial, and Assembly districts will require some corrections, but in most instances they determine the candidates elected. A large staff of clerks is still at work on the returns in the office of the Board of Elections. It is quite certain that when the official returns are made known the apparent Democratic majorities will be very much cut down. Hunter's majority—and the Democratic candidate for Mayor went largely ahead of his ticket—will certainly not reach 6,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In Westchester County the political fight appears to have been concentrated upon local offices, consequently but little interest was manifested by any one to ascertain the result of the election in regard to the State ticket. The Democrats are believed to have slightly increased their majorities in the county for State officers. One great contest of the day was between Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, Republican, and Stephen S. Marshall, Democrat, candidates for State Senatorship in the Ninth Senatorial District, comprising Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties. Another sharply-contested fight for office was between John Bussing, Democratic Ex-Sheriff, and Ziba Carpenter, Republican, candidates for the lucrative office of Sheriff, and although the county is usually good for 1,500 Democratic majority, owing to dissatisfaction among the Democrats with the nominations made at their late convention, a large number, probably a thousand or more of them, voted for the Republican nominee, and thereby secured his election by nearly, if not quite, that number. The majorities of each of the candidates for Senatorial honors in the several towns of Westchester County, also in Putnam and Rockland Counties, are as follows:

Judge Robertson's, in Bedford, was 290; Cortland, 549; Harrison, 17; King's Bridge, 95; Lewisboro, 203; Mamaroneck, 26; Morrisania, 397; Mount Pleasant, 94; Newcastle, 32; North Castle, 163; North Salem, 178; Ossining, 145; Pelham, 2; Poundridge, 45; Searsdale, 9; Somers, 120; West Chester, 109; Yonkers, 194; Yorktown, 133, making a total of 2,301 in Westchester County; besides 404 in Putnam County, making a total of 3,205.

Mr. Marshall received a majority of 19 in East Chester, 122 in Greenburg, 152 in New-Rochelle, 2 in Rye, 49 in West Farms, 93 in White Plains, and 376 in Rockland County, making a total majority of 813, leaving Judge Robertson's majority in the entire district of 2,392.

Although the full vote for members of Assembly, Sheriff, Register, and other county officers has not been ascertained, the following is believed to be a correct list of those elected:

Members of Assembly—First District, William Cauldwell, Dem.; Second District, John H. Cornell, Dem.; Third District, James W. Husted, Rep.

Sheriff—Ziba Carpenter, Rep.

Register—James M. Bard, Dem., (present incumbent.)

County Clerk—J. Malcolm Smith, Dem., (present incumbent. No opposition.)

Superintendent of Poor—Adam Palm, Jr., Dem.

Coroner—Patrick O'Mara, Dem.

Justices of Sessions—Wm. C. Howe, Dem., and Myron B. Silkman, Rep., each party electing one.

For Civil Justice of the new Tenth Judicial District of the City and County of New-York, comprising the towns of King's Bridge, Morrisania, and West Farms—annexed to New-York, it is presumed, by the vote on that question—John Flanagan, of Morrisania, was elected by a majority of 350.

With one or two exceptions there was a decided majority given in favor of annexation of the lower towns of King's Bridge, Morrisania, and West Farms to the City of New-York.

The following returns have been received:

THE VOTE IN EAST CHESTER.

	Democrat.		Republican.	
Secretary of State	Willers	536	Thayer	506
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	550	Winslow	487
State Senator	Marshall	530	Robertson	512
Sheriff	Bussing	508	Carpenter	509
Register	Bard	551	Archer	501
County Clerk	Smith	1042	No opposition.	
Superintendent of Poor	Palm	592	Knapp	450
Coroner	O'Mara	525	Young	511
Justice of Sessions	Howe	535	Silkman	506
Member of Assembly	Cornell	510	Wight	532

THE VOTE IN HARRISON.

Secretary of State	Willers	102	Thayer	99
State Senator	Marshall	90	Robertson	107
Sheriff	Bussing	49	Carpenter	152
Register	Bard	128	Archer	72
Member of Assembly	Cornell	98	Wight	102

THE VOTE IN MAMARONECK.

Secretary of State	Willers	89	Thayer	112
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	95	Winslow	105
State Senator	Marshall	87	Robertson	114
Sheriff	Bussing	88	Carpenter	112
Register	Bard	118	Archer	83
County Clerk	Smith	201	No opposition.	
Member of Assembly	Cornell	107	Wight	89

THE VOTE IN KING'S BRIDGE.

Secretary of State	Willers	208	Thayer	106
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	214	Winslow	99
State Senator	Marshall	204	Robertson	115
Sheriff	Bussing	220	Carpenter	94
Register	Bard	186	Archer	137
County Clerk	Smith	257	No opposition.	
Member of Assembly	Cauldwell	200	Wilson	103
Civil Justice	Flanagan	187	Angel	124

THE VOTE IN SCARSDALE.

Secretary of State	Willers	29	Thayer	35
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	28	Winslow	27
State Senator	Marshall	28	Robertson	37
Sheriff	Bussing	5	Carpenter	59
Register	Bard	29	Archer	35
Member of Assembly	Cornell	29	Wight	32

THE VOTE IN WHITE PLAINS.

Secretary of State	Willers	372	Thayer	211
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	383	Winslow	159
State Senator	Marshall	337	Robertson	245
Sheriff	Bussing	178	Carpenter	402
Register	Bard	370	Archer	214
Member of Assembly	Cornell	319	Wight	240

THE VOTE IN WEST FARMS.

Secretary of State	Willers	723	Thayer	451
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	907	Winslow	278
State Senator	Marshall	610	Robertson	561
Sheriff	Bussing	637	Carpenter	526
Register	Bard	688	Archer	492
Member of Assembly	Cauldwell	771	Wilson	356
Civil Justice	Flanagan	657	Angel	495

THE VOTE IN WEST CHESTER.

Secretary of State	Willers	266	Thayer	255
Justice Supreme Court	Gilbert	251	Winslow	227
State Senator	Marshall	210	Robertson	319
Sheriff	Bussing	249	Carpenter	289
Member of Assembly	Cauldwell	233	Wilson	297

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

The comparisons are made with the election of 1871, except where indicated.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Further returns from this county show that the Dems. have from 2,000 to 2,500 maj. The Reps., it is thought, elect two Assemblymen—Shifferdecker in the First and Braman in the Fourth Districts.

The Albany _Evening Journal_ claims that 19 Reps., 12 Dems., and 1 Ind. Rep. are elected to the Senate. It puts Thompson in the Twenty-third District and Woodworth in the Twenty-sixth as elected, although both are in doubt. It says the returns for Assemblymen are so incomplete that its table may be changed.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Harmony—Fourth District—Thayer, 60 maj.; Democratic gain, 39; Hopkins, 74 maj.; Fort 60 maj.; Silliman, 60 maj.; Taylor, 60 maj.; Mead, 60 maj.; Platt, 74 maj.; Dow, 60 maj.; Brewer, 44 maj.; Constitutional Amendment, 72 maj. against.

Poland—Thayer, 89 maj.; Democratic gain, 39; Hopkins has 987 maj.; Fort, 90 maj.; Dowe (Rep.) for State Senate, 63 maj.; Hiller (Rep.) for Assembly, 73 maj.; Constitutional Amendment "no," 99 maj.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Van Etten—Willers, 2 maj.; Rep. gain, 52.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Norwich—Thomson, Rep., for Senator in First District, 30 maj.; in Second District, 66 maj. Shattuck, Dem., for Assembly, in First District, 46 maj.; in Second District, 44 maj. Constitutional amendment Supreme Court, "No," 100 maj.; Judge Superior Court, "No," 77 maj.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Mooers—Second District, Thayer, 100 maj.; Dem. gain, 8.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia County, complete, gives Willers 732 maj.; Dem. gain, 684. Nichols, 440 maj.

Ray, (Dem.,) for Senator in the Eleventh District, is elected by over 2,000 maj.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Hancock—First District, Dem. maj., 14; Dem. gain, 16. Youmans, (Dem.,) for Senator, 14 maj.; Chambers, 24 maj. Second District, Dem. maj., 53; Dem. gain, 59. Youmans, 107 maj.; Chambers, 80 maj.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

The following are the majorities in Dutchess County, with the Second District of Amenia to hear from, which gave Grant last year 37 maj.: Willers, 616 maj.; Ray, Dem., for the Senate, 1,133 maj.; Halsted, Rep., for Sheriff, 350 maj.; Warren, Lib., for County Clerk, 206 maj.; Williams, Dem., for District Attorney, 262 maj.; Wodell, Rep., for Superintendent of the Poor, 540 maj.; Eastman, Rep., for Assembly, 129 maj.; Mackin, Lib., for Assembly, 784 maj.

ERIE COUNTY.

Tonawanda—Willers, 126 maj.; Dem. gain, 4.

Grand Island—Thayer, 35 maj.; Rep. gain, 28.

The returns are still incomplete, but will not vary 50 votes from the estimate given. Willers carries the county by 1,000 maj. Ganson, for the Senate, has 500 maj. The Dems. for Assembly are elected in the First and Second Districts; and the Reps. in the Third and Fifth. The Fourth District is in doubt. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by 3,000 maj., and also the Dem. Controller, Street Commissioner, and Assessor. The Reps elect the balance of the ticket.

ESSEX COUNTY.

St. Armand—Thayer, 41 maj.; Dem. gain, 9. The Republican majorities for Assemblyman and Senator are the same.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Moira—Swinburn, Dem., for Senator, 1 maj.; Stevens, Dem., for Assembly, 13 maj.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Darien—Hopkins, 26 maj.; Fort, 26 maj.; Silliman, 26 maj.; Taylor, 26 maj.; Mead, 26 maj.; Pratt, 26 maj.; Cole, Rep., for Senator, 26 maj.; Talcott, 24 maj. For the Assembly, Townsend, Rep., has 20 maj. Against constitutional amendment, 100 maj.

GREENE COUNTY.

Coxsackie—First District, Willers, 39 maj.; Dem. gain, 44; constitutional amendment, "No," 47 maj.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Andrew C. Middleton, Ind. Rep., elected to the Senate in the Eighteenth District by about 300 maj. over Norris Winslow.

Adams—Second District, Thayer, 118 maj.

Cape Vincent—Second District, Willers, 34 maj.

Ellisburg—First District, Thayer, 12 maj.

Orleans—Second District, Thayer, 15 maj.

Rodman—Thayer, 90 maj.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Denmark—Second District, Thayer, 93 maj.; Dem. gain, 38.

Harrisburg—Thayer, 20 maj.; Dem. gain, 33.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Montgomery—First District, Nichols, 4 maj.; Raines, 7 maj.; Pratt, 8 maj.; Sweet, 8 maj.; Jackson, 6 maj.; Millspaugh, 81 maj.; Cameron, 1 maj.; Elliott, 41 maj.; Abbott, 38 maj.; Miller, 33 maj.; Supreme Court, No, 157 maj.; City Courts, No, 136 maj.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Willard Johnson, Dem., is elected to the Assembly in the Second District by 757 maj. J. L. Bulkley, Rep., is elected to the Assembly in the Third District by a large maj.

Oswego County, complete—Thayer, 6,446; Willers, 4,667; Fort, 6,500; Raines, 4,565. Kellogg, Rep., for the Senate has over 1,000 maj. in the county.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Otsego County gives about 300 Dem. maj. The Rep. maj. in 1871 was 97. One Dem. Assemblyman is certainly elected, and probably two.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Rep., for State Senate, is defeated by Parmenter by about 500 maj.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Secretary of State—Thayer, 2,335; Willers, 2,466; Dem. maj., 131.

Controller—Hopkins, 2,181; Nichols, 2,435.

Attorney General—Silliman, 2,163; Pratt, 2,511.

State Treasurer—Fort, 2,133; Raines, 2,457.

Engineer—Taylor, 2,056; Sweet, 2,507.

Canal Commissioner—Meade, 2,064; Jackson, 2,109.

Prison Inspector—Platt, 2,101; Millspaugh, 2,458.

Senator—King, 2,377; Thompson, 2,197.

Supreme Court—Winslow, 1,637; Gilbert, 2,151.

Assembly—Stephens, 2,461; Wood, 2,106.

Sheriff—Denyse, 2,371; Alston, 2,189.

County Treasurer—Winant, 1,923; McRoberts, 2,514.

Superintendent of the Poor—Langton, 2,124; Lyman, 2,134; Heal, 2,112; Kappes, 2,345.

Coroner—Walser, 447; Dempsey, 2,151; Winegar, 1,821.

Sessions—Middlebrook, 2,475; Allen, 1,941.

For the appointment of Judges, 633.

For the election of Judges, 430.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Charlton—Thayer, 1 maj.; Dem. gain, 13.

Edinburg—Thayer, 66 maj.; Dem. gain, 9.

Galway—Thayer, 57 maj.; Rep. gain, 41.

Greenfield—Thayer, 217 maj.; Rep. gain, 15.

Half Moon, Second District—Thayer, 8 maj.; Dem. gain, 6.

Malta—Thayer, 35 maj.; Dem. gain, 29.

Milton, First District—Thayer, 226 maj.; Rep. gain, 12.

Stillwater, Second District—Thayer, 14 maj.; Rep. gain, 40. Carpenter, (Rep.,) for Sheriff, has about 1,400 maj. in the county.

Fourth District, which gives Thayer 18 maj., gives Petty, Rep., for Assembly, 3 maj.

Fifth District gives Willers, Thompson, and Terry 28 maj. each.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Schenectady County complete gives Thayer 400 maj., a Republican gain of 187. McQueen, Rep., is elected to the Assembly by 156 maj. The whole Republican county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 1,000.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Catharine—Thayer, 86 maj.; Rep. gain, 2.

Montona—Thayer, 62 maj.; Dem. gain, 13.

Cayuta—Willers, 44 maj.; Rep. gain, 19.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Dansville, complete—Rep. maj. on the Assembly, 271.

West Sparta, complete—Rep. maj. on the Assembly, 81.

Ossin, complete—Rep. maj. on the Assembly, 24.

Sparta, complete—Dem. maj. on the Assembly, 29.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Huntington, First District—Willers, 18 maj.; Dem. gain, 93.

The vote for State Senator is a tie. Terry, Dem., for Assembly, has 20 maj.

Town of Huntington, complete—Willers, 12 maj.; Dem. gain, 28.

The Second District, which gives Willers 2 maj., gives King, Rep., for Senate, 135 maj., and Petty, Rep., for Assembly, 3 maj.

The Third District, which gives Thayer 10 maj., gives Thompson, Dem., for Senate, 3 maj., and Petty, Rep., for Assembly, 29 maj.

ULSTER COUNTY.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Ulster County complete, except parts of three towns, shows a small Democratic majority. The towns to hear from will make about 25 maj. for the State ticket. The Republican maj. in 1871 was 390. Robert A. Snyder, Rep. and Lib., in the First Assembly District, has 1,184 maj.; Hector Abeel, Lib. and Dem., in the Second District, has about 300 maj. John D. Winfield, Lib. and Dem., for Assembly, is probably elected in the Third District by a small maj. H. C. Connelly, Rep., for Senator, has about 600 maj. in Ulster County, and is probably elected.

Shandken, Second District—Willers, 11 maj.; Rep. gain, 30.

Olive—Willers, 111 maj.; Dem. gain, 27. Westbrook, for Justice of the Supreme Court, in the First District, has 92 maj.; in the Second District, Kenyon has 5 maj. For Senator, Meech, (Dem.,) in the First District, has 96 maj.; in the Second District, 8 maj.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Greenwich, Second District—Thayer, 83 maj.; Dem. gain, 22.

Greenwich, Third District—Thayer, 12 maj.; Dem. gain, 9.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Arcadia—Thayer, 51 maj.; Rep. gain, 14.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Wyoming County, complete—Rep. maj., 1,800; Dem. gain, 183.

Tewksbury, (Republican,) for the Assembly, 600 maj.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county elects A. W. Holden, Dem., for Assembly, and also Dem. County Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney.

VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS AND LOSSES—THE LEGISLATURE UNCHANGED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Full county returns come in slowly. Those that have been received, as compared with the vote for Walker and Wells, show the following gains and losses: Rockbridge County, Conservative loss, 69; Warren County, Conservative gain, 253; Washington County, (Hughes' home,) Conservative loss, 213; Shenandoah County, Conservative gain, 408; Hanover County, Conservative loss, 119; Smith County, Conservative gain, 94; Elizabeth City and County, Conservative gain, 429; Farquier County, Conservative loss, 192; Henrico County, Conservative loss over 100; Nottaway County, Conservative gain, 58; Prince Edward County, Conservative loss, 167; Wythe County, Conservative gain, 117; Nansemond County, Conservative gain, 341; Caroline County, Conservative loss, 85; Culpepper County, Conservative loss, 267. The cities are as follows: Richmond, Conservative gain, 1,540; Petersburg, Conservative gain, 709; Norfolk, 908 Conservative gain. The aggregate Conservative gain, so far as heard from, is 4,445, and the loss, 1,132. Judging from the incomplete returns, there will be but little change in the Legislature, which is two-thirds Conservative on joint ballot.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for State offices at the elections held on Tuesday:

NEW-YORK (ALL DEMOCRATS.)

Secretary of State	Diedrich Willers, Jr.
Controller	Asher P. Nichols.
Treasurer	Thomas Raines.
Attorney General	Daniel Pratt.
State Eng. and Surveyor	Sylvanus H. Sweet.
Canal Commissioner	James Jackson, Jr.
Inspector of State Prisons	Geo. W. Millspaugh.

VIRGINIA (ALL CONSERVATIVES.)

Governor	Gen. James L. Kemper.
Lieutenant Governor	Col. Robert E. Withers.
Attorney General	Raleigh T. Daniel.

MASSACHUSETTS (ALL REPUBLICANS.)

Governor	William B. Washburn.
Lieutenant Governor	Thomas Talbot.
Attorney General	Charles R. Train.
Secretary of State	Oliver Warner.
Treasurer	Charles Adams, Jr.
Auditor	Charles Endicott.

MARYLAND (BOTH DEMOCRATS.)

Controller	Levin Woolford.
Clerk of Court of Appeals	James S. Franklin.

MINNESOTA (ALL REPUBLICANS.)

Governor	Cushman K. Davis.
Lieutenant Governor	Alphonso Barto.
Secretary of State	S. P. Jennison.
State Treasurer	Mons Grinager.
Attorney General	George P. Wilson.

WISCONSIN (ALL DEMOCRATS.)

Governor	William R. Taylor.
Lieutenant Governor	Charles D. Parker.
Secretary of State	Peter Doyle.
Treasurer	Ferdinand Kuhn.
Attorney General	A. Scott Sloane.
Superintendent of Schools	Edward Searing.
Com'r. of Immigration	Martin J. Argard.

MISSISSIPPI (ALL REPUBLICANS.)

Governor	Adelbert Ames.
Lieutenant Governor	A. K. Davis.
Secretary of State	James Hill.
Treasurer	George H. Holland.
Aud'r of Public Accounts	W. H. Gibbs.
Attorney General	George E. Harris.
Sup't of Education	T. W. Cardozo.

ARKANSAS.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET ELECTED IN LITTLE ROCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—The entire Republican city ticket was elected here yesterday, by majorities ranging from 50 to 700; and every Alderman but one. They also elected a Republican County Supervisor. No Republican candidates were running for this district. The Twelfth District, Prairie and Arkansas Counties, elects Geo. F. Lovejoy, Republican, by 500 majority.

WISCONSIN.

NOTHING TO CHANGE PREVIOUS REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—But few additional election returns have been received, and they do not materially affect the result telegraphed last night.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5—Evening.—Returns to-day and to-night do not materially change the estimates sent last night. It is only a question of how much Taylor's majority is. The Reformers still claim 8,000 to 10,000, while the Republicans concede only 5,000. The Senate is nearly a tie, with three districts to hear from. The Reformers have a large majority in the Assembly.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FROM 8,000 TO 10,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Governor Elect C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, telegraphs from St. Paul that his majority is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. This is probably the Republican majority on the State ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

ONLY HALF THE VOTE POLLED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 5.—The election returns are incomplete. This city gives Alcorn 100 majority. The regular Republican County ticket is elected except two representatives. The county gives Ames about 500 majority against 3,600 majority last election. Large Conservative gains are indicated. Only about half the usual number of votes has been polled.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—Nothing official is known. The count is very slow, but it is generally believed Ames has carried the State by 15,000.

YELLOW FEVER.

NURSES RETURNING FROM MEMPHIS TO THEIR HOMES—CICALLA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The nurses who were in the employ of the I. O. O. F. were escorted to the depot this morning on their departure to their homes in New-Orleans, by the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the members of the press in procession. Nearly the entire membership of both organizations participated.

The City Council meets this afternoon, when the case of Cicalla will be investigated for the alleged forging of requisitions on the "Citizens' Relief" Commissary.

MORTUARY REPORT AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. shows four deaths from yellow fever and three from other causes. The weather is cloudy, with a moderate temperature.

At a meeting of the City Council to-day, Mr. Cicalla, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against him of defrauding the Citizens' Relief Committee.

AID FOR THE SICK.

The Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge receipt of the following sums of money for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever in the South:

W. F. G.	$1 50	From All Souls' Church	7 00
Widow's mite	1 00		
G. H. P.	5 00	R. F. C.	2 00
F.	1 00	R. A. Brinckerhoff	70 00
Edgewater	20 00		
New-York Times	25 00	From twelve persons, by Mrs. Dr. Hall	117 00
Mrs. Pratt's Sunday-school class		Mrs. Hardie	40 00
First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.	18 00	Previously acknowledged	3,872 48
Total			$4,179 98

The total amount raised for the Memphis Relief Fund in the various wards of Brooklyn yesterday was $1,903 25.

REDUCING TIME AND WAGES IN BOSTON AND LOWELL.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—On and after Monday next the Eastern Railroad will reduce the hours of labor twenty per cent. and make a corresponding reduction in the pay of their car shops in this city.

A meeting of the representatives of the Lowell mills was held in this city yesterday to consider what course is best to pursue in view of the present depression. All the corporations, viz.: The Merrimac, Hamilton, Appleton, Lowell, Middlesex, Tremont and Suffolk, Lawrence Booth and Massachusetts were represented. These mills employ about 12,000 hands and operate half a million of spindles and about 13,000 looms. Up to the present time they have run full time. It was voted after careful consideration to begin at once to run on three-fourths time, and continue so to run until the condition of affairs changes.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF LEWISTON, ME.

From a Special Correspondent.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873.

Thirty miles from Portland lies Lewiston, the largest cotton manufacturing city in Maine, on the finest water-power in the State. The water-power is supplied by a natural fall of thirty-eight feet, increased by granite dams to fifty feet in a horizontal distance of 200 yards. The mills are built of brick, most of them of fine architectural proportions and of the most permanent character. The development of this water-power in a score of years has made from a scattered hamlet a city of 20,000 inhabitants, which, by the starting of spindles now about ready for operation, will be carried up to 23,000. In a monetary crisis like the present it is of especial importance to the interests of the State that the business of its chief manufacturing centre should not be prostrated. A tour of observation and inquiry of the various manufacturing corporations here has enabled your correspondent to gather some interesting facts in this connection.

MANUFACTORIES AT LEWISTON.

There are in Lewiston eighteen manufacturing corporations, ten cotton mills, running 250,000 spindles, (shortly to be increased to 300,000;) five woolen mills, with twenty sets of woolen machinery. Thirty-five thousand bales of cotton are annually consumed. The working force of the mills is about 7,500 men and women, to whom $2,600,000 is annually disbursed for wages. There are annually produced thirty-five millions of yards of cotton and woolen goods, and three millions of grain-bags. The annual value of the manufactured product of the city is $11,000,000. The mills of Lewiston are chiefly owned by heavy capitalists of Boston. Prominent among these are Lyman Nichols, Benjamin E. Bates, William B. Wood, and F. L. Richardson. Under the direction of these gentlemen, as Treasurers and Directors, the great cotton mills of this city have been enabled to stem the financial storms of the past twenty years without serious mishaps. Not since 1857 has a spindle in Lewiston stopped because of financial embarrassments or distress. Indeed, so well understood is the policy of the Treasurers and Directors of these corporations, that mill operatives throughout New-England generally have the impression that if all cotton mills stop, those of Lewiston will be among the last so to do.

THE MILLS ALL RUNNING.

The managers of these well understand the relations to their future interests, of such a movement as curtailment of production or complete stoppage. It is obvious that the marshaling and organization of a working force of thousands of skilled workmen is no holiday task. To modify the long-established routine of labor, especially to reduce production, is to disorganize the working force. There is another consideration which restrains manufacturers from being in haste to curtail production—the increased cost per unit of producing goods on reduced time. It is argued that it is better to increase the accumulation—as the goods will be convertible into money by and by—than to produce twenty per cent. less and increase the cost of production. At all events your correspondent to-day finds every spindle of the 250,000 spindles in this city running as usual, with no knowledge on the part of the managing agents who are in almost daily correspondence with their chiefs, that any stoppage or curtailment is meditated. It is not denied that a protracted season of financial distress might result here, and it is the intention to continue operating as usual in the hope and expectation that sales of goods will shortly begin to assume their usual proportions.

THE FABRICS MANUFACTURED.

The cotton mills of this city produce no print cloths. They are chiefly manufacturing the staple, domestic fabrics, and hence do not come into competition with Fall River. For the brown and bleached goods made here very largely, the demand, though seriously affected by the crisis, is not likely to fall off to the same extent as in the case of fancy fabrics and dress goods. Brown sheetings are as staple as flour; hence the piling up of such goods is not so serious a matter as the accumulation of goods whose sales depend on a plethoric pocket-book or a whim of fashion. This consideration would naturally tend to restrain any precipitate stoppage of the mills of Lewiston.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FALL RIVER AND LEWISTON.

There is this important difference between the methods employed in Lewiston and in Fall River. In the latter city a capital of $300,000 is considered ample for a mill of 50,000 spindles. In Lewiston, a million dollars is employed in the same number of spindles. This generous amount of capital is of value at all times, but its benefits are more especially appreciated in a monetary crisis, when the best of paper bags and bags without avail. It is this abundant capital which enables the mills of Lewiston to run through a season of panic like that now shaking credits heretofore firm. In Lewiston, mills, machinery, stock, and stock in process are capitalized. At possibly the majority of other manufacturing centres, capital stops with mill and machinery. Hence, it is a far easier thing for the mills in Lewiston, well provided against the day of distress, to pass unscathed through the storm. Any firm or corporation which, previous to the crisis, had all of credit it could carry, must now be driven to reef sails or to go by the board. The mills here are extremely fortunate in this emergency in having on hand very light stocks of cotton. They are thus the better enabled to meet the shrinkage of values. The failure of the Spragues, of Rhode Island, has no effect on the Lewiston corporations, as these mills had no connection with the enterprises of the Rhode Island firm.

AN INSPECTION OF THE MILLS—THE CONTINENTAL.

With these general observations it may be of interest to take a closer inspection of the mills. The Continental Mills with a capital of $900,000, have 30,000 spindles now running. The past year an addition of 40,000 spindles has been constructed. About one half this new machinery is being placed and started as fast as made ready. There is no restriction of activity either in running the old machinery or in receiving the new. New spinning was started up last week for the first time. So far as at present advised, the agent expects to increase his production as the new spindles are made ready, until the entire 70,000 spindles of the enlarged establishment are in motion. These mills produce the Continental 36 and 40 inch sheetings. These goods have not yet accumulated to an extent unusual in the pressing times of financial peace. They are goods which the market orders in ordinary times, frequently in advance of production.

THE ANDROSCOGGIN.

The Androscoggin Mills, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, began manufacturing in 1861, when the financial croakers predicted the end of prosperity in this country. It was a trying season for a great enterprise to be inaugurated, but the wheels were set in motion, and the result was the Androscoggin filled the coffers of its shareholders to overflowing. Its history since has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The Directors of such an establishment naturally would be unlikely to exaggerate the danger of the present panic, and would prefer to believe that discreet adhesion to old habits might eventually prove as safe as any other course. The agent of this corporation, so far from stopping machinery, has caused twenty new looms to be placed, and, last week, christened and put into active operation. At the Androscoggin Mills there is yet no proposition to curtail production. The mills are running to their fullest capacity. Help is paid monthly, and the full wages. The corporation employs about 1,000 hands, and runs 50,000 spindles in the production of sheetings, shirtings, jeans, and bags. The annual production of cloth is 5,841,000 yards. From thirty-three to thirty-five thousand cotton grain bags are now being made per week, and the demand for them is very lively. Of the stock of bags there is no accumulation. Other fabrics are not selling so freely.

THE HILL MILLS.

The Hill Mills began operations in 1854, and have 51,000 spindles, all of which are running as usual. 1,000 hands are employed, and 7,400,000 yards of shirtings and sheetings are annually produced. Ten

correspondent finds in this corporation a confident feeling that within a brief time the uncertain tissue of financial events will be resolved into a shape, out of which business men may be enabled to form their plans with something like customary assurance. In these mills repairs and improvements are in progress to the same extent as would have occurred had the crisis not transpired. Goods are gathering in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Richardson, in Boston, but he prefers to hold them rather than to sell, except for cash, or to houses of unquestioned soundness. It is considered that something has been effected by the panic in the interest of manufacturers, in that the speculators who have cornered cotton so long have been forced to the wall. It is hoped their occupation is gone forever. The proposition which some manufacturers have urged, to run mills without spare help, is not favorably viewed in this corporation, as in such an event some machinery must necessarily remain idle. Indeed, nothing but full running capacity is regarded as economical by the managers of the Lewiston corporations generally. It will require great pressure to force a change.

THE BATES MILLS.

At the Bates Mills the customary activity is noted. These mills since 1852 have been in almost uninterrupted motion. During the war they pursued a consistent course, and though often the prospect was clouded, their steady nerve was deservedly rewarded. The Bates Mills produce goods in greater variety than any mills in the city. There are two mills in this cluster making cotton goods, and one woolen fabrics. There are 53,136 spindles and eight sets of woolen machinery, employing an aggregate of 1,300 hands. The mills disburse $60,000 in Lewiston per month. They produce cotton goods, sheetings, satteen jeans, fancy cords, Silesias, Marseilles quilts, crochet quilts, common quilts, ginghams, seersuckers, and cottonades. In woolen goods the products are Moscow beavers, repellents, fancy cassimeres, and dinner cloths. Large quantities of warps are also supplied to other mills. Seven millions one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine yards of cotton goods, and 118,925 yards of woolen goods were made by the Bates Mills last year. The fabrics for which these mills are especially celebrated are their Marseilles quilts, conceded to be the peers of the finest imported goods. The effect of the financial crisis on this mill has as yet been very slight. The full force is still employed. The sales of goods at this time are slow, but it is hoped that no stoppage or reduction will occur.

THE LINCOLN.

At the Lincoln Mill, 21,744 spindles are in motion to-day, the full capacity of the establishment, and this mill is employing 400 hands in the production of the well-known "Auburn" bleached goods, of which three millions of yards were produced last year. The goods of this corporation were sold in advance when the financial disturbance began, and the consequence is that the accumulation of stocks is very slight.

THE LEWISTON.

At the Lewiston Mills, whose capital is half a million of dollars, 25,000 spindles are in full operation, as usual. These mills began operations in 1861, and now have a working force of 800 hands. The product of these mills last year was as follows: 60,000 pounds of batting, 30,400 pounds of carpet-warp, 277,986 pounds of jute twine, 623,672 cotton bags, 339,588 jute bags, and 3,341,400 yards of cassimeres, denims, ticks, stripes, and osnaburgs. At present, the sales of bags produced by these mills is very lively. Some of their more staple goods are also well sold up, and, generally speaking, the accumulation of stocks is not burdensome. As to what is to be done in the future, no forecast is attempted. The mills are running to-day, and there is no immediate expectation of curtailment.

LEWISTON BLEACHING AND DYE WORKS.

The Lewiston Bleaching and Dye Works are still running to their full capacity. These works have a capital stock of $300,000, and employ 260 hands, disbursing $15,000 per month in Lewiston. The capacity of the works is fourteen tons of goods per day, (colored and white). Last year five and a half million dollars' worth of goods were bleached at this establishment. So far as the receipts at these works are concerned, there is no reduction in the amount forwarded from the Lewiston mills for bleaching, but a considerable curtailment has occurred in receipts from mills of other cities, which have usually forwarded goods here to be finished. Should this falling off in receipts continue many days longer, a partial reduction of business in the bleachery would be necessitated. In white work there is plainer sailing than on colored work.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

Among the woolen manufacturers in Lewiston there is nearly the usual amount of business. At the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company's Mill, however, one-half the machinery has recently been stopped. It had been running on repellents, and the other half is now running on cassimeres. The crisis has broken up the Fall trade, and manufacturers are more or less gloomy. Very few goods have been sold since September. Merchants who are sound won't buy, and others can't. There is a hope that the worst has been experienced in the woolen trade. The difficulty of raising money is the great trouble in continuing the mills. Selling agents won't advance a dollar. Wool is very moderate in price, and the manufacturers are buying at three to four cents discount from quotations for cash. At the Cumberland Mills, owned by J. L. H. Cobb & Co., the entire machinery is running as usual on repellents. This mill was fortunate in having sold its production ahead to the early part of October, and consequently now has on hand but two or three weeks' accumulation of goods. There is no prospect of a stoppage of this mill at present. The mill is now making blue repellents. The Auburn Mills are now running as usual on blue repellents. These goods have had a better sale this Fall than almost any other article of woolen goods. As a result the stock of goods in the hands of the selling agents of this mill is not unusually large. At the Lewiston Machine Company's works, the full complement of employes is busy. These works have yet three months' orders ahead for cotton machinery, and hence are not cognizant of the gale which troubles business enterprises generally. In the smaller manufactories the ordinary amount of activity is still noticeable. Lumber mills will run till cold weather forces suspension. A great variety of small industries, directly or indirectly dependent on the continuance of operations in the cotton mills, will not suffer save in the event of the suspension of the latter.

THE FALL RIVER COTTON INTERESTS.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE, STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION, AND PRESENT PROSPECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

It is doubtful if many people in New-York are fully aware of the vast proportions which the manufacture of cotton has assumed in this city during the last few years. The place from which to take a bird's-eye view of Fall River is from the *Ferry House*, on the opposite side of the river. From that point of observation you can run your eye over the mills, one after another; for they stand out in bold relief against the bluff hill-side and present a most imposing array. I venture to say that there is not a finer collection of mills to be found in any one town in the United States. They are most substantially built, admirably located, well together, and yet all having plenty of room, and with far less than the usual prison aspect about them. The rapid growth and marvellous prosperity of these mills is a source of pride to the citizens of Fall River, for this reason: Every mill in the place is owned by Fall River men, and has been built by means of Fall River capital. This gives one very great advantage over such places as Lowell and Lawrence, where large amounts of Boston capital are invested viz. That the income and earnings of the mills remain in the city, and either circulate through the banks or are invested in new mills, to increase still more the general prosperity of the place. Out of the thirty-three mills built and in operation (two more are in course of construction) no less than fifteen have been put up since 1870; and of these fifteen new mills I am assured by the Treasurer of the Union Mills Company that twelve, costing on the average half a million dollars each, have been built and paid for entirely out of profits. The following tabular statement of the mills, their capacities and their products, will be interesting, as well as showing how rapidly the manufacture of cotton has been extended here. All the mills are in the city, a concentration which enables the proprietors to work more together than is the case in Rhode Island, where the mills are dotted here and there all over the State. This accounts for the fact, that the operatives in the mills form very nearly one-half of the entire population (35,000) of Fall River.

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN FALL RIVER.

Corporation and year incorporated.	Capital.	Spindles.	Looms.
American Linen Co., 1852	$400,000	62,512	1,038
Anawan Manufactory, 1825	160,000	10,016	192
Border City Mills, 1872	1,000,000	34,928	836
Chace Mills, 1871	500,000	42,780	984
Crescent Mills, 1871	500,000	33,280	552
Davol Mills, 1867	270,000	30,400	600
Durfee Mills, 1866	500,000	67,424	2,064
Fall River Manufactory, 1813	150,000	25,952	600
Fall River Print Works, 1858	200,000	11,024	306
Flint Mills, 1872	600,000	42,192	1,016
Granite Mills, 1863	400,000	78,432	1,848
King Philip Mills, 1871	500,000	38,656	670
Massasoit Steam Mills, 1843	200,000	15,578	356
Mechanics' Mills, 1868	750,000	53,712	1,248
Merchants Mfg. Co., 1867	800,000	84,500	1,924
Metacomet Mill, 1847	300,000	23,840	591
Montaup Mills, 1871	250,000	9,120	168
Mount Hope Mill, 1867	200,000	9,024	216
Narragansett Mills, 1871	400,000	27,520	673
Osborn Mills, 1871	500,000	34,928	800
Pocasset Mfg. Co., 1822	800,000	34,248	814
Richard Borden Mfg. Co. 1871	800,000	42,528	1,008
Robeson Mills, 1867	260,000	14,400	326
Sagamore Mills, 1872	550,000	34,928	816
Shove Mills, 1872	550,000	37,000	900
Slade Mills, 1871	550,000	35,028	784
Stafford Mills, 1871	530,000	34,928	960
Tecumseh Mills, 1866	350,000	40,960	936
Troy C. & W. Manuf'y, 1814	300,000	38,736	912
Union Mill Co., 1759	135,000	44,784	1,030
Wampanoag Mills, 1871	400,000	27,920	660
Watuppa Cotton Mill, 1848	75,000	10,908	304
Weetamoe Mills, 1871	550,000	34,960	800
Total	$14,470,000	1,209,664	27,754

STATISTICS CONTINUED.

Corporation and year incorporated.	Yds. of Cloth Manufact'd per annum.	No. of Hands Empl'd.	Monthly Pay-roll.
American Linen Co., 1852	20,000,000	1,000	$32,000
Anawan Manufactory, 1825	2,150,000	140	3,250
Border City Mills, 1872	9,500,000	425	14,500
Chace Mills, 1871	12,000,000	300	15,000
Crescent Mills, 1871	5,000,000	350	12,000
Davol Mills, 1867	5,000,000	425	15,000
Durfee Mills, 1866	23,000,000	950	35,000
Fall River Manufactory, 1813	7,250,000	330	9,000
Fall River Print Works, 1858	3,750,000	175	5,250
Flint Mills, 1872	12,000,000	550	16,000
Granite Mills, 1863	22,000,000	900	30,000
King Philip Mills, 1871	5,500,000	375	13,000
Massasoit Steam Mills, 1843	3,750,000	175	5,500
Mechanics' Mills, 1868	15,000,000	625	21,000
Merchants' Mfg. Co., 1867	23,000,000	800	32,000
Metacomet Mill, 1847	6,250,000	325	8,500
Montaup Mills, 1871	3,250,000	150	3,750
Mount Hope Mill, 1867	1,225,000	160	4,000
Narragansett Mills, 1871	7,500,000	325	9,000
Osborne Mills, 1871	9,500,000	425	14,000
Pocasset Mfg. Co., 1822	7,000,000	415	15,000
Richard Borden Mfg. Co. 1871	11,250,000	550	16,250
Robeson Mills, 1867	3,750,000	160	5,500
Sagamore Mills, 1872	9,500,000	425	14,000
Shove Mills, 1872	10,000,000	450	14,500
Slade Mills, 1871	9,000,000	375	12,000
Stafford Mills, 1871	10,000,000	390	13,000
Tecumseh Mills, 1866	11,000,000	425	15,000
Troy C. & W. Manuf'y, 1814	10,250,000	500	14,500
Union Mill Co., 1759	12,000,000	470	17,000
Wampanoag Mills, 1871	7,500,000	325	9,000
Watuppa Cotton Mill, 1848	3,000,000	175	4,500
Weetamoe Mills, 1871	9,750,000	425	13,500
Total	310,625,000	14,370	461,500

This table does not include the mills of the Bernard Manufacturing Company, and the Corbitant Mills, the building of which has just begun. All those enumerated are in operation.

In these troublous times, especially while the affairs of the Spragues are so common a theme of discussion, it may be interesting to know how this large colony of mills is getting along, whether they are thriving, or whether they are in the prevailing hot water of the day. After visiting several of the gentlemen most prominently connected with the mills, I find that there is a general cheerfulness about them which precludes the supposition of anticipated disaster, or even inconvenience. Mr. S. Angen Chace, who is largely interested in two or three of these mills, says, "Here, in Fall River, we do a conservative, and yet a progressive business. That is, when we want to extend our operations, we do so in our own line of business; we build new mills, and that right here, in our own town, where we can exercise a careful supervision over them. What is the result? For years we have been making good profits; living out of them, and building new mills out of them. The consequence is that whereas in 1870 we were making, in the aggregate, 50,000 pieces of goods a week, we are now making 100,000 pieces a week. "And," added Mr. Chace, "I venture to say that every piece has been made and sold at a profit to the manufacturer."

As to their present and future prospects Mr. Chace said: "You see our mills are nearly all working on half time. This is simply the result of the panic having killed our Fall trade, which should have been a very fine one. Nothing could have been more flattering than our prospects just before the panic set in. We had had a dull Summer. Stocks had accumulated on our hands during the last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August. During the last two weeks in August we shut down altogether. Thus we had made no sales for September, and consequently had no receipts coming in that month. But the Western crops were very large, there was a splendid and unusual market for them in Europe, buyers began to come forward, and in order to be ready for the Fall trade we fully expected we sold our stocks at sixty days instead of at thirty days, as is our custom. This left us without sales, and consequently without receipts coming in for October as well as September."

"Was it at that time that Mr. Garner bought the heavy lines of goods here, as is stated in many of the newspapers, and for the payment of which, to the amount of $1,500,000, he is said to have received an extension of time?" I interrupted.

"That story is an outrageous falsehood. Mr. Garner certainly did buy goods of our mills at that time, but I happen to know, as a matter of fact, [Mr. Chace is connected with some of the leading banks in Fall River,] that his purchases all round amounted only to the sum of $385,000. That sum has already been reduced more than one half, from payments having been met as they matured. Such a report should be contradicted, as it is not only most unjust to Mr. Garner but injurious to us mill-owners here. But to return to our prospects. You see, when the panic came upon us we had no receipts to come in before the 1st of November. This compelled us to draw heavily upon our deposits in the banks, in order to pay our way as we went. Consequently, not only we but the banks became poor, and we had to remain so till the 1st of this month. But we have come through the panic unscathed. We have scarcely any manufactured goods or raw material on hand, we owe nothing, and we are ready to launch right out again as soon as an improvement in the state of things produces more confidence. Our working short time is merely a precautionary measure. We do not want to pile up goods, and then have to shut down altogether in January, just after our operatives have been keeping Christmas and New Year's, and spending a large portion of their savings in presents and clothing. That would never do. Some of our people—you know we act to a very great extent in concert here; we find it greatly to all our interests to do so—thought it would be well to shut down altogether during November, during the mild part of the Winter season, and so create a certain demand for goods in December. But the majority of us thought half time, that is, eight hours a day for four days in the week, would be better, as it is more than probable that things will improve this month, and that we shall work full time in December. The bulk of the production of our mills is print cloths. It is in December that the printer begins to buy cloth to print his Spring patterns, and, if confidence is a little restored, I think this year will not prove to be an exception to the rule. I confess, myself, that I look for a revival of manufacture in December, and I know that I do not stand alone in that opinion. And I will say, moreover, that I consider our prospects for the coming year to be most flattering. True it is that our troubles have enabled England to buy her cotton cheaper, but her money comes to pay for it, nevertheless, and helps our cotton-growers. We must have some one to take our surplus cotton. We cannot use more than 1,200,000 bales at home, and if we produce 4,000,000 bales, why it is a very good thing that we have Liverpool to take the balance off our hands. No, sir; we are all right here. We are sound financially, we are ready for business the moment it comes, and we have some of the finest mills in the country to make our cloths in. With intelligence, industry, good crops, and a fair monetary sky, what is to prevent us having a fine year in 1874?"

Leaving Mr. Chace, I called upon Mr. Charles O. Shove, of the Granite Mills. Mr. Thomas Borden, and others. Mr. Shove laughed at the idea of any uneasy feeling as to the condition of the cotton manufacturers, so far as Fall River is concerned. "What should cause it?" he said. "We don't owe anything. Our mills are all paid for. There is not a dollar mortgage on a single mill in this city. Whether individual stockholders have borrowed money on their stock I cannot say. But if they have, that would not affect the corporations owning the mills. We have no goods in stock, and very little cotton. I do not believe that there is, on an average, one week's production of all the mills in the city on stock. We have simply gone on half time because there is no demand for goods. We don't want to pile up goods which nobody wants. But for our operatives, those among us who have no contracts unfulfilled would all shut down entirely. But we feel it to be our duty to do something for our operatives, so we work short time. But I do not think we shall do so long. By the middle of December I expect we shall all be running full time again."

Mr. Borden put the stock of goods on hand even lower than Mr. Shove. It is thought in many cases that it would not exceed three days' production. He, too, had much to say about the thorough soundness of the Fall River mill corporations. He ought to know something about the matter, for he has charge of three splendid mills—the Mechanics', the Troy, and the Richard Borden Mills, aggregating 3,250 looms. "Take this mill," (the Troy Mill,) he said. "Its assets are $1,000,000; what do you suppose is the amount of the notes it has outstanding against it? Two notes of $10,000 each. Now, Sir, I ask you what on earth can possibly break the corporation that owns this mill? I believe our neighbors are all much in the same good case. You wait a few weeks, and if you do not see a marked revival and a fine business in cotton manufacture, I shall be surprised. You have been walking about the city, you say; you must then have noticed how philosophically our operatives take the half time. They are just as well posted as we are in these matters. They know exactly where the trouble lies and the cause of it; and they can make a pretty shrewd guess as to when it will end. At all events, so long as they are as well off as those elsewhere, they will not complain. They get their half-time wages without any reduction of rates, and that is a good deal these times. But some of them are still working full time. At my other two mills I have contracts to finish which in one case will take me another fortnight, and in the other case a month; and then, from the 15th of November, I have contracts for half-time product up to the 1st of February. I suppose you will allow that the mess in the money market will be over by that time. Thus our operatives are sure of making enough to live upon through the Winter, even if things do not improve."

I had a chat with two or three of the operatives who were lounging about, and, so far as his remarks concerned them, they fully corroborated what Mr. Borden had said. One man said he thought the "muss in York" must soon be over now, and that the mills would then immediately start full time. He was free to acknowledge that the partial stoppage of work was in no way the fault of his employers. In fact, altogether, he seemed to accept the situation and take things very coolly. Another man thought it was "a bad job for them as has got many mouths to feed. But," he added, in the most philosophical tone, "it can't be helped, so what's the use o' talkin'. It'll all come right soon; sooner, may be, than some expects." One thing is evident to me, that both the employers and the employed look to an early resumption of full time, and seem to have little or no uneasiness about the Winter. That the employers, if their statement of their position be really exact, have little to fear, come what may, in the approaching Winter, would seem an inevitable conclusion.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BUSINESS MODERATELY ACTIVE—PARTIAL STOPPAGE OF IRON WORKS—THE MINES IN FULL OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 5.—Business in this region is probably in a more healthy and prosperous condition than is the case with other districts. There will, however, be a considerable amount of suffering and privation experienced during the Winter among a large portion of the working classes. In comparison with the population, the number of work people that will be thrown out of employ will be very great. The financial troubles that have already been felt in other districts in their full force are now commencing to be felt here, and the iron masters are beginning to feel the necessity of curtailing their expenses and operations within the smallest possible limits, and in many instances they are dismissing a portion of their hands. It is, however, pleasing to observe that they, one and all, manifest a disposition to keep their works, mills, and furnaces open as long as possible and to maintain as many hands as the work on hand will warrant; in order, by so doing, to somewhat mitigate the suffering that is likely to be felt during the coming Winter. With this object, so many of the works will make up stock during the next few months, but to accomplish even this only a small proportion of the usual staff will find employment. The mechanics and laborers throughout this region bear a good character for economy and frugality, and it is thought that as they have hitherto been in the habit of making good wages they have as a general rule been able to save, and thus will be enabled to live for some time, or nearly through the Winter, without experiencing so much suffering as is anticipated in other sections of the country. There will, however, be here, as elsewhere, a considerable number who are accustomed to spend each week all they earn, and living from hand to mouth, who will be left in a perfectly destitute condition by the sudden deprivation of employment. For these and all others who will suffer by the present stagnation of business, every sympathy is expressed, and the general feeling of the community is to do all that is possible to alleviate the distress and misery that will arise. Already several instances have occurred where a few families have been reduced from comparative comfort to utter destitution, and help has been extended to them freely and generously. Appeals are being made by the Benevolent Society for assistance to enable them to aid those deserving of help through the coming months.

Atkins Bros. are the proprietors of the largest iron works in this town, and usually employ nearly 800 men in their different shops, while in their iron-ore mines and colliery 300 more are engaged. These latter are still making full time, but at the works here the firm have been compelled to dismiss about 200 men, and to stop their rolling mill. Their three furnaces are still in full blast, and twenty-eight out of thirty-two puddling furnaces; but it is becoming a question as to whether these shall not be closed during the next ten days. It is thought more prudent, should there be no revival of trade, to keep the pig-iron piled up, in place of puddled iron. At Haywood's, over 100 men have been discharged, and the remainder are working on a reduced tariff of from ten to fifteen per cent. On those terms stock will be manufactured during the Winter and no further discharges made.

J. L. Potts & Co. this week have discharged seventy men out of a hundred, and have made a reduction of fifteen per cent. on wages. This course was adopted owing to the fact that several large orders which were given last week were countermanded on Monday.

At Snyder's machine shop forty per cent. of the hands have been turned off, and wages have also been reduced a trifle. Sufficient orders are on hand, it is thought, to occupy the present staff for several months.

Allison & Brannan, who had two shops in operation, have closed. One hundred and twenty men are usually employed, but one-half of this number are now discharged. It is also thought that they will close work entirely during next week, both here and at their works at Mount Carbon also.

At the Port Carbon Iron Works operations have ceased entirely. The iron-smelting furnaces throughout this region are mostly all in full blast, and as they are generally well stocked with ore, it is thought better to keep them in blast than to blow out, which is a costly operation; and so long as funds can be raised to pay workmen no loss can be sustained.

The existing financial troubles have so far had no disturbing influence on the collieries throughout this district. Work is proceeding as usual, and will be continued until the closing of the season, which ordinarily takes place so soon as the inland navigation is checked by cold weather.

The Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is, in other words, the railroad company, are the principal owners in this basin, and are working thirty-three mines. They have, besides, forty-seven others let out on leases, all of which are making full time. Twenty-three others are either being opened up or in course of improvement. The monthly roll of the company is over half a million. The men are being paid as usual, and no dismissals are proposed.

Besides these, there are the mines of the Hickory Company, and the Wadesville and St. Clair, all of which are in full operation. The wood-planing mills of W. Bueckly, in this town, are still working as usual, and employ the ordinary complement of men. No reduction of wages has taken place, but the hours have been reduced from ten to nine.

The Miners' and Government national banks are still paying currency on all demands, and exhibit every desire to accommodate their customers. The numerous note-shaving establishments are, however, doing no business at all. The store-keepers are doing but little business, and only on cash principles, as they appear to be afraid to give credit.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday at their rooms, corner of Grand and Elm streets, Mr. William H. Neilson, President of the board, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been accepted as read, several reports and applications for special appropriations for various school purposes were submitted to the board and referred to the proper committees. A communication was read from the Trustees of the Ninth Ward schools, concerning the closing of the schools on election day, pursuant to the order of the President of the board, and protesting against such action. They deemed such a course injurious to proper discipline, and hurtful and demoralizing. The Chairman explained the part which he had taken in the matter. He had ordered the closing of the schools, he said, with the concurrence of several members of the board. He was very reluctant to do so, but the law sanctions such a proceeding, and when he saw the difficulty which there would be in making the teachers amenable to discipline in this matter, when they had the law on their side, he ordered the closing of the schools. A resolution was adopted approving of the action of the Chairman. The City Superintendent submitted a communication, which he had received from the United States Commissioner at Vienna, desiring to be informed as to the wishes of the board in respect to the contribution which they had furnished to the exposition. The communication added that the Director General of the exhibition was about establishing a permanent educational exposition, and would be glad to receive contributions from the American section. A resolution meeting the suggestion thus put forward was adopted by the board. A communication was presented on behalf of several citizens requesting that increased attention might be given to the French and German classes in the grammar schools, and asking that an Assistant Superintendent might be appointed, who would give his entire time to the supervision and management of these classes. The communication was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies. A similar communication was presented on behalf of the Swedish citizens. The report of a committee appointed to consider the advisability of establishing an evening school of practical chemistry was discussed and referred to the Finance Committee, there being ten in favor of the reference and six against the proposition. After disposing of some routine business, the board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday, Prof. Chandler in the chair. Thirty-eight cases of non-compliance with the orders of the board were reported, and the attorney was directed to institute suits against the offending parties. The Trustees of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Harlem, requested permission to remove the bodies buried in twenty-two vaults at the church to Woodlawn Cemetery. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent. Col. W. B. Prentice, counsel for the board, reported that from an examination of the law he was convinced that the board had the legal right to make a contract for the removal of offal from the City. Inspector Judson reported that Vesey street and the planking of the roadway of Washington Market, from Stalls Nos. 24 to 43, was in an extremely filthy condition. It was decided to forward Inspector Judson's report to Controller Green.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, submitted the following report regarding the mortality of the City:

In the week that ended on the 1st day of November there were 454 deaths reported in this City, against 514 reported and 516 that actually occurred in the preceding week. The decrease in mortality was chiefly noticeable in the local and inflammatory diseases, and in those classed as constitutional. There was a decrease of 8 deaths by pulmonary phthisis, and of 19 by marasmus and scrofula. Only 34 deaths were charged to diarrheal diseases; 106 of the deaths, or 23.35 per cent. of the total, were of children under a year old, and only 17 deaths occurred in persons 70 years old and upward. There were 78 deaths in public institutions, 179 in tenement-houses, and 197 in other classes of dwellings.

The death-rate in the week ending Oct. 25 was equal to 23.83 per 1,000 inhabitants, and in the week ending Nov. 1 it was equal to 22.60 per 1,000. The City of London, in the week ending Oct. 18, reported a death rate equal to 20 per 1,000 annually, Edinburgh 21, Glasgow 25, Dublin 24, Liverpool 22, and the twenty-one chief cities in Great Britain gave an average equal to 22 per 1,000 yearly. Paris, in the same week, reported its rate equal to 21 per 1,000, with 55 deaths by cholera; Berlin, 26 per 1,000, with 42 deaths by cholera; and Vienna, 27 per 1,000, with 43 by cholera.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE AGAIN.

The committee of nine Assistant Aldermen appointed to hear the views of citizens on the proposed loan of $2,500,000 to McMurdy's Industrial Exhibition Company, will meet to-morrow. Five members of the committee are known to be in favor of making the appropriation, so that a majority report defending the swindle will, it is said, be presented. Contrary to the general practice of the board, Assistant Alderman Clancy, the author of the resolution, was allowed to select the committee, and the Chairman, Mr. Wade, who is *ex officio* head of all committees, was not appointed a member. As he is earnestly opposed to granting the loan, if his name had been added to the list, the result would be a "tie vote." The five members of the committee supposed to be pledged to aid the exhibition scheme have not yet communicated with their colleagues, but the latter intend to make a strong minority report. Assistant Aldermen Thornell, Simonson, and a few others held an informal caucus yesterday to devise measures to defeat the swindle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, George Jones pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was remanded for sentence....William Carroll, a peddler, who keeps a stand in Vesey street, was placed on trial charged with receiving on fifteen different occasions large quantities of cutlery stolen from the store of James M. Shaw & Co., No. 78 Chatham street. The prisoner has been tried once before, but the jury was unable to agree to a verdict. Charles Veitch, a delivery clerk in the store of Shaw & Co., jointly indicted with Carroll, was placed on the stand as State's evidence, and testified that he had stolen cutlery from his employers at the solicitation of Carroll, during a period of eighteen months. About the 20th of July witness brought the prisoner a number of knives, forks, and spoons, for which prisoner gave him about a third of the value. On one occasion prisoner tried to compel witness by threats to steal more of the property. The prisoner was found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the court. He was remanded for sentence....In the case of John Cahill, indicted for stealing mail-bags, and already tried and acquitted in the United States courts, counsel for the prisoner moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the case could not be tried in a State court, the United States alone having control over its own property. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE COOPER UNION READING-ROOMS.

During the present season, when such a large number of the artisan classes find so much leisure at their disposal during the evenings, and in many instances are unoccupied during the day, it may be well to direct attention to the facilities afforded by the Cooper Union for the profitable employment of their time. Within the past month, there has been some increase in the attendance at the reading-room, and in the numbers who availed themselves of the free library, and it is expected that as the Winter advances, the number of visitors will be largely augmented. The recent crisis in financial affairs has thrown large numbers out of employment, and it is encouraging to find that many of those who have thus been turned aside from their daily avocations, instead of congregating in the drinking-saloons, and other haunts of idleness in the City, have devoted themselves to profitable and instructive reading. The Librarian reports that 47,385 persons have visited the reading-room during the month of October. During the same period 10,518 volumes and 1,922 magazines were called for, making the daily average of books and pamphlets, &c., made use of, 461. The great majority of the visitors give their attention to the daily and weekly papers, which are liberally supplied from every part of the world. The number of papers filed is 280, including foreign and domestic journals. Exclusive of magazines and newspapers by far the larger proportion of works read are books of fiction. About sixty per cent. of the books called for belong to this class, and great care has been exercised in the selection made for the library in this respect, none but the best standard works of the best authors being placed upon the shelves. Tickets of admission to the five lectures on natural philosophy by Prof. Plympton can be obtained on application at the office of the Cooper Union, as well as to Prof. Stone's lectures on chemistry, and those of Prof. Zacho's on English literature. In addition to these a free course of scientific lectures are given on Saturday by scientific men in the large hall of the Institute, which is capable of accommodating 2,500 persons. The reading room is open every Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Henrietta Rosenklein, aged fifteen, of No. 3 Mulberry street, was struck on the head with a piece of wood, and severely injured yesterday morning by some unknown person....Alexander Cameron, of No. 46 Norfolk street, was found at the corner of Macdougal and Vandam streets yesterday morning with two severe scalp-wounds. He was attended by Police Surgeon Satterlee....A fire occurred in the frame stable of Thomas Maher, Fifty-sixth street, near Avenue A, yesterday morning, which resulted in a loss of $1,200, on which there was no insurance....William Albrecht, seventeen years old, of Staten Island, while fooling with a revolver yesterday morning, at No. 10 Old slip, shot himself in the left side, inflicting a serious wound. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT TO BE SUSTAINED—COURT AND COUNSEL EXCHANGING THRUSTS.

William M. Tweed was again placed upon trial yesterday before Judge Davis in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to answer the various charges of fraud and peculation from the City Treasury embraced in "the big indictment" against him. Other criminal causes, which have been tried since and which have embraced not merely the liberty but the life of the prisoner, have failed of justice, and in a few years they will probably be forgotten, but the result of the former trial of Tweed, apparently so disastrous to the hopes of permanent reform in our Municipal affairs, and which struck at the very root of political and social life, will long be remembered. The causes which led to the prosecution of Tweed, the gigantic robberies of the City Treasury, the demoralization which penetrated the political and affected the social life of New-York, are now known the world over, but in view of the magnitude of the crimes and the evidence adduced to sustain the prosecutions of those charged with guilt, the verdicts given were partly regarded as pernicious in their effects and tending to destroy all confidence in juries and jury trials. After four weeks of careful investigation the case of Tweed was submitted to the jury on the 31st of last January, but a disagreement was the only result, and amid whisperings that Tweed had purchased safety, the jurors were discharged. Public indignation on this failure of justice was strong and high, but meanwhile the "Boss" retired to his palatial residence, alleged to have been purchased with the people's money, and thoroughly undismayed, surveyed events. The urgent necessity for trying the capital cases on the calendar prevented his case from being brought on before yesterday, when, as stated, it was formally reopened. The prosecution is represented by Lyman Tremain, Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry L. Clinton and Assistant District Attorney Allen, and the prisoner is represented by John Graham, Ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Root. At the opening of the case, yesterday, an incident of a most extraordinary and unusual character occurred, and one which will develop questions of public interest on the close of this trial. The counsel for the prisoner handed in to Judge Davis a paper which, in effect, charged him with prejudice against the prisoner, as evinced in his summing up to the jury on the former trial, over which he presided, and requested him to retire from the Bench during the proceedings. Judge Davis immediately consulted with his associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and the result was that in sustainment of the dignity of the Bench and his own self-respect it was decided that he should try the case, and as shadowed forth in his remarks, which are appended it is determined to proceed against the counsel for the defense for contempt. The discussion created a very lively interest, and the position taken by the court was generally indorsed.

At the opening of the court, Judge Fullerton presented a paper to the court protesting against Judge Davis sitting at the trial. Judge Davis read it and handed it to the counsel for the prosecution for perusal. He then asked what course they intended to take upon it.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—I suppose it remains for the court to say what action would be proper. It is suggestive on our part. Of course we can make no motion in regard to it. All that we could do was simply to present it for the court to take such course as seemed right and proper in your judgment.

Mr. Tremain—Is it proper that counsel for the prosecution should be made aware of the paper?

Judge Davis—I know of no objection; there is none on my part.

Mr. Fullerton—There is none on ours, of course.

Judge Davis—The gentlemen have handed me a paper of which of course I am not qualified to form or express an opinion, although some of its statements are entirely inconsistent with the truth, and must have been known to be so when presented. One statement is entirely untrue.

Mr. Tremain, having perused the paper, handed it to the court with the remark that he would merely say it was an extraordinary time to present such a paper, after the case had been set down and called for trial.

Judge Davis—I think it my duty, under all the circumstances, before proceeding, to consult with my brother Judges, to see what course, with proper respect to myself, the court should take.

Mr. W. O. Bartlett—We wish to say one thing, if I understood the remarks of the court correctly—that is we take no course with reference to the presiding Judge in this case that we would not take under the same circumstances if a saint from heaven were to take a seat upon that Bench. We have made no statement in that paper, and are incapable of making any, which we do not most solemnly believe to be absolutely true.

Judge Davis remarked that the statement at least was untrue on the face of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Will the court be kind enough to say what that statement is?

Judge Davis—It is unnecessary. I will take a recess, with a view of consultation with my brethren as to whether I ought to take any action. The Court ordered a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

When the court re-assembled Judge Davis said: With respect to the extraordinary paper which was handed up to the court this morning, I have laid it before my associates on the Bench, and we are unanimous as to the course that ought to be taken. I shall now proceed with this case—indeed, this extraordinary paper leaves me no alternative, consistent with self-respect. But I shall reserve for future action such proceedings as, in my judgment, are required to vindicate the dignity of the court and the profession itself from what I deem a most extraordinary and unjustifiable proceeding——

Mr. Bartlett—I did not hear the last word.

Judge Davis, (bringing down the gavel forcibly)—Sit down, Sir. I have examined the charge that was given by myself. I entirely concur in it, and the statement in that particular is entirely untrue. No further notice will be taken at present of your paper, but such action as may be required will be taken hereafter.

Mr. Graham—I ask that you give us an opportunity to show that our facts are true.

Judge Davis—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—We are not conscious of having departed from the truth, and I say, in the presence of my Maker, that if we have an opportunity——

Judge Davis—Counsel need have no fear that the opportunity will be afforded them hereafter.

Mr. Graham—Will you not consider whether you should not give us an opportunity to determine whether or not we should retire from the case?

Judge Davis—The case must go on, Sir.

Mr. Graham—I am requested to ask the court—not knowing what the action of the court will be—whether we may have an opportunity to send for counsel? This is a course of action which we should not be compelled to adjudge for ourselves.

Judge Davis—Have you any suggestion to make in respect to the proceedings in this case?

Mr. Graham—I have to suggest whether or not it is not advisable to obtain other counsel to determine as to the course which should be taken. If we determine to desert the defendant now, it would be impossible for him to get other counsel to carry on this case.

Judge Davis—This case must proceed.

Mr. Graham said if they were entitled to an exception to that expression, he wished to have it noted.

Judge Davis—I can hear no more remarks on this subject. I tell the counsel no action will be taken in respect to this paper until this trial is closed.

Mr. Graham—Then we except.

Judge Davis—No exception will be taken; there is nothing to except.

Mr. Bartlett—The only point is that you leave us through the whole trial under an imputation which we feel to be utterly unjust. Will you not, from a sense of fairness, give us an opportunity to vindicate ourselves to your Honor, and we will abide by your decision.

Judge Davis—I have determined what course to pursue. This trial must proceed. If counsel remain under any imputation during this trial by the action of the court, they must remember, also, that the court remains under an imputation by this paper. The court will take no action that will interfere with the trial of this case.

Mr. Bartlett—Is that decision so fixed that you will not hear the reasons we have to urge? In fairness to us and in justice to yourself, you should act now.

Judge Davis declined to do anything then.

Mr. Bartlett—We fear that it will injure our client.

Mr. Graham—I object, then, to the jurisdiction of this court, on the ground that this indictment contains nothing but misdemeanors with which this court has nothing to do. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the Special Sessions over misdemeanors with two exceptions. The third Revised Statutes, section 65, page 311, provides that "the Court of Special Sessions of the peace in and for the City and County of New-York shall have power to determine and punish, according to law, all complaints for misdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof, unless the said Court of Special Sessions shall order any such complaint to be sent to the General Sessions, and unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing Magistrate, shall elect to have his case heard by the Court of General Sessions; and it is hereby made the duty of such Magistrate, upon such arrest, to try the said accused under the provisions of this section. So that the only cases in which a misdemeanor can be tried by a court sitting with a jury, is where the Court of Special Sessions divests itself of its jurisdiction, or where the party, when brought before the committing Magistrate, elects to be tried by a court and jury; and this court, through its Grand Jury, cannot originate an indictment for misdemeanor. The only way it can get such a jurisdiction is from the General Sessions to this court.

Judge Davis—Where has the Court of General Sessions conferred upon it the jurisdiction to try a misdemeanor of this character?

Mr. Graham—Nowhere, Sir, because the statute never contemplated the presentation of such an indictment as this now in court.

Mr. Allen said that under the new statute the Court of Special Sessions could try such cases only by waiver of a trial by jury.

Mr. Clinton said that there was no way by which an indictment in a court of Oyer and Terminer could be sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

Judge Davis said that this question, if well founded, not only restricted this court of all jurisdiction over all misdemeanors, but it stripped the Court of General Sessions of the same jurisdiction, except in that class of cases in which persons arrested and brought before the Court of Special Sessions shall elect to be tried at the General Sessions. The consequence of such a construction of the statute would be that the courts were not only stripped of their jurisdiction over misdemeanors but that the Grand Jury in both courts are stripped of all power to investigate the offense formed within this class of misdemeanors. The court should hesitate before giving such a construction as would have such serious consequences, leaving the whole vast field of travel included in the general phrase misdemeanor to be investigated and tried only by the Police Justices sitting in Special Sessions. He thought the true construction of the act would not destroy or impair the jurisdiction of the higher courts, but simply to provide a mode for a trial of misdemeanors by the Court of Special Sessions, and to declare when that court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the cases before it. The language, therefore, to have power to punish all complaints or misdemeanors, meant not all misdemeanors, but that it shall have power to punish according to the law all complaints or misdemeanors made and pending before that court, for it would be an extraordinary statute that should take away jurisdiction from the Court of Oyer and Terminer over misdemeanors. He considered the objection not well taken, and overruled it.

Joseph Wentworth, No. 46 West Thirty-sixth street; Richard G. Green, No. 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and Owen C. Owens, No. 221 West Fourth street, were then examined as to their competency to sit on the jury, and were excused for having entertained opinions.

The court then adjourned.

IMPROVING THE STREET CARS.

THE RAILROAD LINE PRESIDENTS BEFORE THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A hearing was afforded the representatives of the various street car lines by the Board of Health yesterday, in reference to the order of the board compelling the railroad companies to put immovable gates on the front platforms of the cars. Among the Presidents of street railroad companies present were George Law, Eighth Avenue Line; H. Forshay, Seventh Avenue and Broadway Line; William White, Dry Dock and East Broadway Line; T. R. Butler, Sixth Avenue Line; D. Conover, President Belt Line, and K. W. Field, Superintendent of the Third Avenue Line. The question was talked over in a pleasant way. The chief objection urged by the railroad men was that in order to run cars with closed gates on the front platform, it would be necessary to have turn-tables at both ends of the line—which would be a matter of impossibility, taking into consideration the limited space at the down-town termini. It would also involve a great loss of time. On the arrival of a car at either end of the line experience proved, they said, that as many passengers got on the car as got off. If the front door were closed, both parties would clash, and confusion and frequent brawls, and even murders, would follow. Several years ago the companies had tried the experiment of closing up their front platforms, and found that more accidents resulted under the new system than under the old. It would be absolutely impossible for the long lines, whose passengers were continually getting on and off, to adopt the gates on front platforms. People would persist, despite all efforts of the driver, in climbing over the gates. The adoption of gates would compel an increase in the number of cars run on each road not proportionate to the low fares received. Transportation by street railroads was cheaper in this City than in any other.

Commissioner Chandler said that, inasmuch as the practice of climbing over the front platform gates was concerned, persons would more quickly learn not to do so were gates on all the City street car lines, instead of only on the Bleecker Street Line, as at present.

Mr. John Stevenson, a car-builder, said that from many years of experience he had arrived at the conclusion that the only way to prevent accidents was having the front platform so arranged that no access to it could be had from within. Even this was impracticable, for, in the event of the car being crowded, and a number of people standing on the rear platform of the car were not balanced by the front platform being occupied by passengers, the car would run off the track. Every car in the City would have to be remodeled and altered at an expense of thousands of dollars, and the alteration would not effect sufficient substantial good to justify the expenditure.

The railroad Presidents, in conclusion, said that as regards the order of the Board of Health regarding the car cushions, they were getting rid of the cushions as quickly as possible.

President Chandler assured the representatives of the railroad companies that their arguments would receive the most earnest and careful consideration of the Board of Health.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Nathaniel Shipman, the case of D. W. Lord vs. Joseph Hobson and José M. Hortado was called. This action was brought on a charter party and general average bond to recover about $25,000, claimed to be due to plaintiff from the defendants for general average upon a voyage of the ship Limerick, belonging to the plaintiff, from Callao to the islands of Callao for repairs, thence to Hampton Roads for orders, and thence to New-York to discharge. The plea was a general issue, and the question raised by it is, Can wages and provisions be allowed on a general average bond where the ship is detained on the voyage? In this case, a jury trial being waived, the matter was tried by the court. The case was not concluded....The case of the United States vs. John D. Dix was also taken up. This action was brought to recover $960 due on thirty-three casks of cod-liver oil containing 2,400 gallons, valued at $2,400, at forty per cent. ad valorem. The oil was imported from Newfoundland, and was described by the inspector as refined and prepared oil, fit for medicinal use. The importation was made in November, 1865, and the importer claims that as pure fish-oil it was free from duty under the Reciprocity Treaty. The Government claims that the oil, when imported, was medicinally prepared, and that as such it was subject to duty. The defendants filed a protest, alleging that the oil was duty free, under the Reciprocity Treaty, as the production of the colony of Newfoundland. The District Attorney offered to put in certain evidence in support of his case, but it was ruled out, whereupon he withdrew the case from the consideration of the jury, intimating that he would sue the defendants again. ....In the same court, before Judge Nathaniel Shipman, the three cases of the United States vs. E. G. Bering & Co. and Charles H. Cooper were called. There was no appearance on the part of the defendants. The actions were brought to recover against the defendants the amounts of three warehouse bonds, which they had entered into for the payment of duties to the Government. The jury returned a separate verdict in each case, the total amount of the three verdicts being $966 04.... In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford fined Wedworth W. Clarke, Theodore Fachin, Sheppard Gandy, and Henry A. Polhemus, Jr., $250 each for non-attendance as jurors. ....In the same court, 8,000 cakes of medicated soap and 360 yards of black silk were condemned by default.

THE RIVAL POLICE JUSTICES.

Argument on the motion to enjoin the newly-appointed Police Justices from interfering with Judge Coulter's occupancy of the Seventh District Court, was commenced before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Gerry, on behalf of Judge Coulter, took the position in his argument that Police Justices in the City of New-York were Justices of the Peace within the meaning of the Constitution; that as such their office was exclusively an elective one; that they were removable only for cause, and by the Supreme Court, and that, therefore, the act of the Legislature shortening their term and authorizing the appointment of others in their stead, was unconstitutional and void. Counsel for the newly-appointed Justices will be heard in reply to-day. All the newly-appointed Justices were in court listening to the argument and awaiting the issue of the application. Justice Coulter is represented by Messrs. Monell & Zeglie and Elbridge T. Gerry, and the new appointees by Ex-Judge Porter, Ex-Recorder Smith, and Nelson J. Waterbury.

A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

It is hoped that by making known to the public a case of destitution well worthy of assistance, relief may be offered. A poor German woman, whose worthless husband only adds to her care by abuse and neglect, has been for a few weeks the inmate of the Lying-in Asylum, in Marion street, where she has had medical care and attendance, food and clothing free of charge; but, having regained her health, must now leave the institution with three babies, (triplets,) having already two children at the Home of the Friendless, and face the world with this overwhelming burden. Any contributions in clothing or money sent for her to the Asylum, No. 85 Marion street, or to the Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah B. Nevins, No. 51 West Twenty-eighth street, will be most gratefully received and judiciously applied.

A NEW CEMETERY.

The Reformed Church Society of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has purchased forty-six acres of land at "The Manor" for the establishment of a cemetery. A handsome new fence has been erected and walks and drives laid out, under the supervision of competent engineers. The new cemetery is situated very beautifully, and commands a fine view of New-Jersey, "The Kills," and the surrounding country. It is intended for the use of all denominations of Protestants, and will be publicly opened with appropriate ceremonies to-day.

THE LACK OF WORK.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF TIME OR WAGES IN MILLS AND WORKSHOPS.

Further accounts of the partial or entire suspension of mills, and of the reduction of the wages of the operatives, are brought us by each day's mail. Some of these, gleaned from exchanges received at THE TIMES office yesterday, are grouped together below, and, like those published in previous issues, serve to show how widespread are the depressing influences of the present monetary stringency. The picture, however, is not entirely cheerless, for in many localities much work is yet being done, and there are indications, even where work is slack est, that the employer and the employed are recognizing their mutual dependence, and endeavoring, by mutual concessions, to tide over the difficulties with as little loss as possible to each.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.'S MILLS AT OSWEGO FALLS.

Correcting some misapprehensions concerning the suspension of work in the Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s woolen mills at Oswego Falls, the Oswego *Times*, of Tuesday, says: "There are two factories at that place running upon entirely different materials. One factory, which produces 'shoddy,' or a stuff with cotton warp, with rags manufactured for 'filling,' has suspended operation because there is no sale for the cloth, and work will not be resumed there until a demand is created, or new machinery put in adapted to the production of a different fabric. About 200 or 250 hands have, therefore, to seek employment elsewhere. The other factory was furnished with machinery which produced 'prunella,' of which ladies' shoes and gaiters are manufactured. For this fabric there is great demand, and the factory is running at its full capacity. About 200 hands are employed in this factory."

THE RAILROAD SHOPS AT ROME.

The shops of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in Rome, Oneida County, are now employed, as usual at this season, in overhauling the rolling stock of the road and making the necessary repairs; but on account of the stringency of the times less will be done in this way than has been customary heretofore. Just at present there are but two locomotives in the shops. In the car and blacksmith shops things seem to present their usual activity. Some feeling has been excited among the employes of the road by an order directing a reduction of wages. The Rome *Sentinel* explains the situation thus: "Two years ago, when ten hours constituted a day's work, an order was sent to the different departments reducing the wages of the men five per cent. Thinking themselves rather under than overpaid before the reduction, a meeting was called and a committee appointed which waited on the superintendent, and representing that the men would rather work nine hours for nine hours' pay than consent to the proposed reduction, which they considered unjust, the original order was withdrawn, and nine hours were made to constitute a day's work. A fortnight ago an order was received to reduce the wages of shopmen ten per cent., engineers of coal-burning locomotives $10 a month, firemen $5, laborers, helpers, &c., 2 cents a day. How long this will last those in authority cannot tell. The employes all feel badly about it, but acquiesce in the judgment of their superiors, hoping the time is not remote when the old scale of prices will be readopted."

DULLNESS IN KEENE, N. H.

A correspondent who writes from Keene, N. H., under date of Nov. 3, represents that the manufacturing interests of that city and of Cheshire County generally feel the effects of the money panic, though not perhaps so seriously as some other localities. He says: "Nims, Whitney & Co., manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds, are running as usual, and expect to through the Winter, on Southern orders. Beaver Stream Mills will run but eight hours a day, commencing to-day. Cheshire Chair Company have discharged a large number of hands and are manufacturing only on orders. The Keene Furniture Company run as usual for the present, and will accumulate considerable stock before reducing help. Beaver Brook Furniture Company manufacture 100 pine chamber sets per month, and will continue to do so. The Keene Chair Company are behind their orders in some kinds of work, and have been increasing their help of late. E. Murdock's pail shop has reduced wages ten per cent. and discharged some help. Pail makers throughout the country complain of dull times and unremunerative prices. J. & F. French & Co. are manufacturing about 400 sleighs, their usual number. Bigelow & Symonds, tanners, employ seventy-five hands, and will run through the Winter without reduction. F. Foster & Co. are reducing help, and will not run after Jan. 1 unless things change for the better. Faulkin & Colony's Woolen-mill starts up this week, having been closed seven weeks for repairs. They will run full time. Colony Brothers' Flannel-mill, at Harrisville, runs eight sets, and employs ninety hands, and will manufacture to their full capacity for the present. The Milan Harris Company, of Harrisville, manufacture heavy tricots, running seven sets and employing 120 hands, and will not shorten their product. The blanket mills at Troy, Ashuelot and Marlborough are selling less goods than usual at this season of the year, but are producing their usual amounts, and will continue to do so. Hale, Frost & Co., of Hinsdale, who employ 130 hands on cashmerets and repellants, have had a fair trade, and will continue through the Winter. C. J. Amidon, of Hinsdale, manufactures the same class of goods, employs 40 hands, and will run through the Winter. Thayer's Mills, at Ashuelot, employ 40 hands, manufacture fine woolen goods, and will continue through the Winter without reduction of help or wages. The Keene Granite Company have a five years' contract on the new State House at Albany; they employ 275 hands, having recently added 100. They will increase their help, with no diminution of wages."

CONNECTICUT FACTORIES.

The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday adds the following to its supply of intelligence concerning the condition of affairs in Connecticut manufactories: "In Westport, where a capital of over half a million is employed, times are tight. Out of 700 operatives, about 350 are at work. Lee's cotton factory has reduced its force, and is now running on short time, the same with Kemper's morocco factory, which usually employs from seventy-five to 100 hands. The Saugatuck Manufacturing Company, which has had a force of 100, has reduced the number to seventy-five. The concern turns out the finest quality of ladies' dress buttons. At Norwalk, 2,000 men and women are employed in good times. The banks are reported 'crawling along.' The Beatty Brothers, straw-hat manufacturers, who have been closed several months, are going to resume again, which will give employment to many girls. The Norwalk Lock Company's works are closed and 150 hands are idle. The Norwalk Iron Works has only 50 out of its 150 hands employed. At the three hat shops business is dead, and out of 500 men only 50 are employed, but this is the hatters' dull season. Lounsbury Brothers, shoe manufacturers, have reduced their force considerably. The hard times do not seem to have affected the manufactories in Seymour very disastrously. The United States Pin Company, Fowler Nail Company, Day's Rubber Works, and the Paper Works are all running full time. The Winslow Williams mill, at Yantic, runs only half time. The Plymouth Clock Works have not been running since Saturday, the 18th ult., but it is expected they will soon start up. The brass mill and also the lock shops in Plymouth have commenced on the eight-hour system. In Thomaston, the clock shops have shut down for two weeks; the Plume & Atwood Company are running eight hours. In Wolcottville, the Hook and Eye Company and the brass mill are running on half time. In New-Milford fifty hands have been discharged from the button factory. The extensive pump manufactory of W. & B. Douglass, at Middletown, is running only three days a week. The cotton manufactories of A. B. Fenner, in Plainfield, are now running but half time, and the chances are that there will be no change for the better this Winter."

THE NEW-HAVEN STEAM-BOATS.

The New-York and New-Haven Steam-boat Company complain of a falling off in freight, and say that it has diminished so much that it has been found necessary to take off one boat, leaving three boats to do the business. This in spite of the fact that commonly the Fall season is a very busy one with them, the boats carrying an extra quantity of freight at this time of year. The New-Haven *Journal* says: "The boats now running are the Northam, the Continental, and the New-Haven. The Elm City is being overhauled in New-York, and there is no hurry about the work on account of the light freights. The Traveler is being overhauled somewhat. She is lying now in our harbor, but will soon proceed to New-York to receive new boilers, to fit her for still further campaigns. All the hands not needed on both the Elm and the Traveler have been let go, on account of the times, the officers and some others being retained. It was hardly expected however, that the Traveler would be required, except, occasionally this season. With the lessening of the force on the Elm, the company employs about twenty-five hands less than before the panic. The number of dock hands employed has not been reduced to speak of."

THE MILLS AT FRANKFORD, PENN.

Of the cotton and woolen mills at Frankford, Penn., two have suspended work altogether within the past two weeks, and of the rest nearly or quite all are running on reduced time. The following statement of the condition of the different mills there, together with that of other industries in the same place, is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday: "R. Garsed's Wingohocken Cotton Mill is running on full time, and employing 450 hands; J. Culbert's Steadfast Cotton Mill is running on half

time, and employing about 150 hands. Foster's carpet mill is running on three-fourths time, and employing 200 hands. Garsed Brothers' Frogmoor Cotton Mill is running on half time, and employing 150 hands. Wild's woolen mill is running during four and a half days in the week, and employs eighty hands. The Assmingo Cotton Mill, employing 140 hands, has stopped work. Hall & Vezie's cotton factory mill is running during four days in the week, and employs 240 hands. Greenwood & Balt's dye-works are working on one-quarter time and employing forty men. Welsh & Son's cotton mill, Aramingo, employing 125 hands, stopped work entirely two weeks ago. Whittaker's cotton mill, north of Frankford, has stopped temporarily for repairs. William & Harvey Rowland's steel works are running as their orders warrant, and have up to this time been enabled to keep on full time. They employ 175 men. N. R. Supplee's iron works and machine shops, employing thirty-five men, are running nine hours a day, nearly full time. Yerkes & Plumb's edge-tool and hammer works are running on full time and employing forty-five men. E. D. Marshall's chandelier and gas-fixtures manufactory is running on full time and employing forty men. There are several other smaller establishments which are working on reduced time, generally five days in the week, and employing their full force of men."

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that at the Baldwin Locomotive Works there were 2,000 men employed when the stringency commenced in September. About half of these have been discharged, leaving 1,300 men now working on three-quarter time, commencing work at 8 in the morning and quitting at 4:30 in the evening. In the middle of September the firm had orders enough on hand to keep them at work until Dec. 1, but there was at once a falling off in home orders, and the reduction of force was necessary in order to keep the works running until the end of the year. During the past ten months they have built 420 engines, being considerably in excess of the number built in the corresponding period of last year. The production is now reduced from about forty finished engines to from sixteen to eighteen per month. There has been almost a total cessation of orders for new engines for American roads, but the firm have still on hand several contracts for foreign countries, and inquiries have recently been received from Canada, South America, and Russia which lead to the hope that large numbers of engines will be built for those countries in the next five years. The discharges from the locomotive works have been from all the shops, and include blacksmiths, iron-founders, brass-founders, carpenters, painters, boiler-makers, and laborers. The men who are retained have submitted uncomplainingly to the reduction of hours of labor and the corresponding decrease of pay. The great car-wheel works of A. Whitney & Sons are still running on full time, and have orders on hand sufficient to last for some time to come.

THE PITTSBURG GLASS TRADE.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch*, of Monday, gives some figures showing the present working of the glass-bottle factories in that city. He says that Thomas Wightman & Co. have two mills in operation and one idle; of William McCully & Co.'s two mills only one is working; Alexander Chambers and Frank & Sons are each running one mill and have one idle; Cunningham & Ihmsen's single mill is at work; while those of John Kees, Ihmsen & Sons, and Beck & Co. are idle. These statements show that of the thirteen mills of this kind in the city only six are at work. The correspondent adds: "Some of these factories have been standing idle since the 26th day of July, and others from the middle of August last. The above is merely one branch of the glass trade, as I observe that there are four different branches of the glass manufacturing business carried on in the city."

THE COAL MINERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The meeting of the Miners' Protective and Progressive Union in Pittsburg, Penn., on Monday, to take into further consideration the condition of the mining interests in the Monongahela Valley, was well attended, and came to a satisfactory result. Most of the miners have been on a strike since July last, from dissatisfaction at their inability to get pay for the nut coal, and on account of differences as to the size of screens used. Forty-nine pits out of seventy were represented at the meeting. In response to inquiries it was stated by the representatives of the miners in the railroad pits that while they sympathize with the river miners, they are, as a general rule, unable to contribute to their support. In many of the railroad pits the men are out of work themselves, and could obviously do nothing. Some individual delegates expressed themselves very forcibly on the situation, declared their intention to give moral aid to the strikers and pecuniary assistance if it takes half their wages. The river men were then called upon to report progress at the several works represented, and the general determination expressed was that, having held out so long, they would continue the fight to the bitter end. This, however, was qualified by reports from several delegates, who added: "If we can obtain support, the strike continues; if not, we shall have to go to work."

Finally the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That taking into consideration the times and financial condition of our country, we the miners of the Monongahela River, resume work, at present, at four cents per bushel, at seventy-six pounds to the bushel, every fifty superficial feet, one and a half inches between bars, size of screen.

The resolution caused considerable discussion, but was adopted by a close vote, after which the convention resolved to stand by the "victims." The "victims" are those miners who, having made themselves obnoxious to the proprietors by their persistent attempts to obtain demands by striking, &c., who, by their adherence to the principles of the Miners' Union, are refused work by the proprietors of the several mines.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday we glean the following: "There are more than twenty-five cotton mills in Maryland, sixteen of which, employing about 5,000 hands, are located near Baltimore. All are somewhat paralyzed, some are working only half time, though but one, the Laurel Manufacturing Company, on the Patuxent River, has entirely suspended operations. The woolen mills, four in number, are not so much affected as the cotton mills. The cotton commission and shipping business is in a medium good condition; notwithstanding the decline in price abroad, shipments still continue, but there is apprehension in regard to the future. The oyster trade has suffered as much depression as any other branch. There are thirty-three packing firms in this city who deal in sealed goods, and fifteen firms who handle raw oysters exclusively, all of which, the latter class in particular, experience a great falling off in sales. There are 1,500 vessels engaged in the Baltimore oyster trade, which in season average 1,200 bushels of oysters each trip. These have mostly suspended operations. A short time since pungymen bought oysters at forty cents per bushel at the beds, brought them to Baltimore, expecting to realize sixty cents, the price paid when they left, and were compelled to sell for ten and fifteen cents. This has had the effect of intimidating the oystermen, and hence receipts are light. Some of the packing-houses which at this time are usually very busy, are doing nothing. A few others again, who in busy seasons employ 500 and 1,000 men, have from one-third to one-sixth this number now at work. It is estimated that over 12,000 persons are engaged in the oyster trade, including the dredgers. The lumber merchants also experience a great depression of business, though at this season there is always a decline in their operations. In the matter of labor discharges, the number of persons employed in this city is a trifle in comparison with some other cities. Workmen have been discharged to some extent from machine shops, Poole & Hunt's and Denmead's foundries, one brass foundry, stove foundries, guano works, sugar refineries, chemical works, lumber yards, &c., and a reduction of wages made in some places. Some large manufacturing establishments are also working on short time. With all this, however, there is no evidence of a crisis, for while certain interests are depressed, others again that have been dull are at this time showing increased activity. For instance, the ship-building business here, as all over the country, is at present experiencing a great revival, numbers of additional workmen having been lately employed at the different ship-yards in this city. In piano manufacturing also, as noted yesterday, some 200 workmen had again been put to work by Knabe & Co., while the other like establishments continued all their force in employment."

THE INFLUENCE ON WESTERN PACKERS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday, considering the prospects of the pork packers, who usually commence operations in November, says: "The packing outlook is clouded by many vexatious obscurities just now. How much meat will be needed is one of the unsolved problems. There are hundreds of manufactories that have been closed, and all their operatives discharged. These operatives were large consumers of pork in many forms. Thousands of men employed in the construction of railways have been discharged. These men also were large consumers of pork in various forms. Thousands of men who followed the cutting of lumber in the pineries of Wisconsin, Michigan, Canada, and Minnesota have been discharged, and they, too, formed an army of pork consumers. Thousands of men that worked in the iron mines, stone quarries, lead and zinc mines of the country have been discharged, and they, also, were heavy consumers of pork. The cotton of the South will be very slow of sale, and must be parted with at a much less price than it commanded last August. This will not only reduce the ability of the planters to buy pork, but will induce a sharp economy in its use, and all manner of substitutes will be pressed into service. What the export demand for pork may be is equally uncertain. Hogs are abundant, and there will be corn enough to fatten them properly and put them on the market at $3 75 to $4 50 per 100 pounds gross; and, if they will bear that figure, we do not think there will be any trouble about getting as many as will be required. Lower prices than these will scarcely bring them out."

GOOD REPORTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

In contrast to the business depression in the Atlantic States comes the following cheerful report of the situation in California, in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 28: "The mining and agricultural prospects," it says, "as pictured by interior journals, are cheering in the extreme, and manufacturing interests here and in the interior are slowly but steadily advancing toward permanent prosperity. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increased demand for labor at this time. The orders for male help have hitherto always poured in from the country about harvest time. It has been the custom of laborers in the fields, the men who make their home in this city, to work at odd jobs until the harvest season, in the hope of earning enough money to support themselves through the Winter. These men can now have work for the seeking. There are several enterprises in progress in the country which are actually retarded by a lack of white labor. Nor are these remarks applicable to the field for common labor alone. Good mechanics in many trades are in demand. It was asserted by many, and often with good intent, that the wholesale discharge of mechanics from the Central Pacific Railroad Company's shops, a few weeks ago, would have the effect of working a great hardship upon many families who were supported by money which the company paid to the employes, because of the limited demand for labor. But such, as far as we can learn, has not been the case. There are enterprises other than those of the railroad which invite the mechanic to work. The manager of the California Labor Exchange says that the demand for labor is unusually good in the interior. The farmers want help, carpenters are wanted to build bridges and assist in like heavy work, and many offers are made for men to cultivate land on shares. Naturally enough, there are trades in the city that are slack at the present time. But, as a rule, the man who will work can work—if not in the city, in the country. After reading the accounts of business affairs in the East, where factory after factory closes, and wages are reduced in those remaining in operation, we can view the situation in our own State with a great deal of satisfaction."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the Mercantile Savings Institution of that city received from depositors in small amounts during the month of October, 1873, $216,000; a good month's work for these dull times.

Last week about 400 employes of the Waltham Watch Factory were discharged, and orders were received Monday to stop entirely on Saturday next, for one month, certain. The chance of resumption this Winter looks small.

A reduction of twenty-five cents per day in the wages of the employes of the Taunton Car Company was announced Monday, and, in consequence, twenty-five of the carpenters are on a strike.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and Banner* of the 3d inst. says that owing to the financial pressure and want of business, the management of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company were compelled, Friday, again to reduce the number of their employes in the shops. The employes, however, realize the situation, and take the matter very philosophically, knowing that they will have steady and remunerative employment in the better time coming, and the next day thirty of them left for Reelfoot Lake, on a hunting and fishing expedition.

A New-Hampshire paper publishes the following: "In Dover, on Thursday, a one hundred dollar bill actually paid debts amounting to $1,000, and within eight hours returned to the man who first paid it out in the morning. It happened that A owed B $100. He paid it. B owed owed C $100, so he paid the bill over to him. Thus it went, and the ninth gentleman to whom it was paid, happening to owe A $100, paid it over to him, so that it paid all these debts and came back to its original owner. This is a fact."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—7, Hegeman et al. vs. Tansey; 27½, Gothe vs. Goldstein; 48, Dammal et al. vs. Farrell; 49, Decker vs. Farrell; 51, Barbarosa vs. Lapaugh et al.; 57, Washington Iron Works vs. Lugar; 66, Schamann vs. Paradise et al.; 67, Chisholm et al. vs. Paradise et al.; 74, Haskins et al. vs. Kendricks et al.; 75, Sanderand vs. Kendricks et al.; 79, The People, &c., Bagley vs. Green; 80, The People, &c., Purser vs. Green; 81, Same vs. Same; 82, The People, &c., Nathan vs. Green; 83, The People, &c., Wood vs. Green; 84, The People, &c., Cornell vs. Green; 85, The People, &c., Hennessy vs. Green; 87, The People, &c., Fitzgerald vs. Green; 89, Germania Bank vs. Distler; 91, Reynolds vs. Ferris; 99, Clews vs. Raphael.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—109, Dent vs. The People, &c.; 103, McLaughlin vs. The People, &c.; 107, Sharkey vs. The People, &c.; 142, Patterson vs. Baker; 144, Candee, Assignee, vs. Kuhn; 146, Palen, Receiver, vs. Bushnell et al.; 40, Palen, Receiver, vs. Bushnell et al.; 151, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 152, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 154, Brown vs. Post; 155, Huston vs. Weber; 156, O'Toole vs. Galvin et al.; 156½, Willis vs. Weaver; 23, The People, &c., ex rel. Haskins et al. vs. Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; 24, Rogers, Assignee, vs. Schmerhal et al.; 114, The People, &c., ex rel. Splain vs. The New-York Juvenile Asylum; 118, Meant, Executor of Placide, vs. Ellingwood; 121, Linney vs. Donovan; 140, Price vs. Kays & Scott; 149, Erie Railroad Company vs. Vanderbilt; 157, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 35, Same vs. Same; 26, Same vs. Same; 37, Same vs. Same; 77, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned until Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—324, Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.; 268½, East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Elmore; 2144, Morgan vs. Parker; 2334, Brown vs. Same; 880, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 310, Robinson vs. Crittenden et al.; 2227, Hoslebon et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1185, Baker et al. vs. Page; 1162, Hennessy vs. Hubbard; 1170½, Stewart vs. Siddell; 1222, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Alexander et al.; 1222½, Clarke et al. vs. Hayward; 1224, Hall vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1226, Diedrick et al. vs. McAllister; 1228, Hoyt vs. Springler; 1230, Mappin vs. Mortimer; 1234, Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Taylor; 1239, Hubbard et al. vs. Ripley; 1238½, Barnes vs. Gayner; 1240, Sullivan vs. N. H. and N. Y. Steam-boat Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—513, Pollock vs. Brennan; 557, Roberts vs. Johnston et al.; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 789, Batset vs. Weinecke; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 995, The Schillinger Artificial Pavement Company vs. Hall; 671, Prouty vs. Paine; 597, Crowley et al. vs. McKnight; 549, McCarty vs. McQuade et al.; 829, Bush vs. Field, Impleaded; 519, Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 507, Bill vs. Clews et al.; 461, Pallister et al. vs. Bookstaver; 523, Ellis vs. Black.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 524, Spart vs. Smith; 522, Fiolm vs. Harmon; 278, Reed vs. Clark et al.; 774, Fagnan vs. Knox; 634, Allen et al. vs. Fourth National Bank; 290½, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—2,290, Huerstel vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2250, Anderson vs. Watson; 3548, Lewis vs. Fish; 3308, Bennett vs. Curley; 3006, Sage et al. vs. Hatter; 3285, Eistner vs. Mittnacht; 3032, O'Connor vs. Verplanck et al.; 3059, Reilly vs. Golrun; 2426, Byrne vs. Hall; 3328, Harrison vs. Cook; 2680, Knowlton vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1364, Fairchild vs. Bentley; 2836, Loeb vs. Robinson; 2324, Frank vs. Corert; 2218, Ferguson vs. Lyon; 2876, Doeliner vs. Kindt; 3206, Bagley vs. Downs; 3090, Philipp vs. Livingston; 2558, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 2758, Weith vs. Wagner; 2994, Bowery National Bank vs. Hillenbrand.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—2809, Fifth National Bank vs. Rose; 724, Bergstroll vs. Weehawken Transportation Company; 820, Coffey vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; 822, Phaffer vs. Martine; 744, McClute vs. Murray et al.; 454, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 562, Otterson vs. Ritter; 568, Wood vs. Wood; 554, Adams vs. Starin; 2810, Same vs. Same; 2201, Klein vs. Best; 2509, Richardson vs. Barnes; 3011, Kockler vs. Coop; 2983, Dewey vs. Ransom; 2526, Wendell vs. Sarmental; 3165, Hecht vs. Schaefer; 3166, Same vs. Same; 2771, Holmes vs. New-York and Brooklyn Transportation Company; 1072, Powell vs. Baron; 2511, Van Allen et al. vs. Trembley; 2993, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 2501, Cohen vs. Kohler; 3155, Hamburger vs. Andrew; 2561, Hull et al. vs. Hopkins.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—1976, Seaman vs. McCaffie; 3186, McClees vs. Demilt; 2767, Rubblemann vs. Bissinger; 3538, Holander vs. Thurston; 2181, Robinson vs. Guttstam; 3417, Coar vs. Morgan; 2512, Schweiger vs. Oppenheimer; 2720, Ruber vs. Brewers' and Malters' Insurance Company; 1868, Frank vs. Cooper; 1213, Strauss vs. Meehan; 2508, Deslandes vs. Talford; 2322, Reeves vs. Daily; 2765, Parker vs. Cleary; 2673, Russell vs. Perrenoud; 2773, Calice vs. Aubrey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J. Frederick Rudolph, rape; William Thompson, James Nolan, Lewis Gayer, burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods; Robert McCullum, felonious assault and battery; John Lippoth, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Frederick Cartland, grand larceny; Edward Sparenberg, receiving stolen goods, three cases; Thomas Conroy, felonious assault and battery; John Ryan, grand larceny; Charles Shaffer, gambling.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 5.

By Judge Fancher.

Stillwell vs. Shimmion et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

The People, &c., Bagley vs. Green; motion for mandamus denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Ruggles, Receiver, &c., vs. Chapman; same decision.

Punkowsky vs. Punkowsky; motion granted.

The People, &c., Boyle vs. Green; motion for mandamus denied, with $10 costs in each case.

Donovan vs. Donovan; reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

By Judge Barrett.

Gopsill vs. Dicker et al.; Dooley vs. O'Donnell; Storm vs. Patterson et al.; Rosenthall vs. Bickford; Morris vs. Flannagan; De Wolf vs. Jones; Smith vs. Peltee et al.; Merriam vs. Diarmid; The Mutual Bank vs. Rose; In the matter of the petition of Ulman and others to vacate, &c.; Rottbeck vs. Hanson; Bruder et al. vs. Gilmore et al.; Brown vs. Lane; Bynner et al. vs. Davison et al.; Demeel vs. Mooram; The Mutual Bank vs. Isley; The Mutual Bank vs. Bellamy; Continental National Bank vs. Owens; Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Benedict et al.; Fellows vs. Cronkhill; Thomson vs. Richard; McIntosh et al. vs. Taylor, Jr., et al. Motions granted.

Martling vs. Whipley; proof of service wanted.

Stevens vs. Foley; memorandum for counsel.

Barley vs. Cleare; motion for attachment granted, &c.

In the matter of appointment of trustee of estate of Mary Noe; order granted and trustee appointed.

Williams vs. Williams; memorandum for counsel.

Reidel vs. Grau; allowance of five per cent. granted.

Arkenburg vs. Bryan; allowance of $100 granted.

Huntington vs. Dinsmore; case and amendments settled.

Maxwell vs. Ogden; motion denied.

In re King's Bridge Road; memorandum for counsel.

Maxwell vs. Ogden; motion denied.

Place vs. Greenman; case and amendments settled.

Kitchen et al. vs. Conklin et al.; motion granted.

Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Scidmore vs. Scidmore; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Lymas vs. Lymas; reference ordered to take papers.

Dinsmore vs. Adams et al.; reargument of motion is ordered. (See memorandum.)

Voight vs. Great Western Insurance Company; case and amendments settled.

Lorillard vs. Morgan et al; motion granted and allowance of five per cent. upon amount awarded by referee.

Kiernan vs. Manhattan Quotation Company; motion for an injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Burton et al. vs. Wing, Burton vs. Barnard et al.; motions granted.

Spangenmacher vs. Bennett; order granting extra allowance of $100 and amending complaint, &c.

Purdy, Jr., vs. Clews; order of reference.

Wallace vs. Menges; order taxing Sheriff's fees.

Mason vs. Mason, Edwards vs. McCall, Jones vs. Continental Life Insurance Company; orders granted.

Smith vs. Schlessler et al.; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	50	300	Panama	80
200	do	49⅞	100	Del., Lack. & W.	82¾
200	do	49⅜	500	Lake Shore...c.	60½
400	do	49½	500	do	60⅝
200	do	49¼	400	do	60¾
100	do	49	400	do...c.	60¾
600	do	48½	1000	do	60⅞
100	do	48⅞	10	do	61¾
300	do...b3.	49	1300	do	61
700	do	49	200	do...c.	61
1200	do	48¾	300	do...c.	61⅛
100	do	48⅝	300	do	61⅛
300	do	48½	900	do	61¼
300	do	48⅝	1200	do	61⅛
700	do	48¼	500	do...s10.	61
100	do	48⅜	2400	do...c.	61
100	do	48⅝	300	do	61
200	do	48⅝	500	do	61⅛
200	do	48⅝	100	do...c.	61⅛
900	do	48½	900	do	61¼
100	Pacific Mail	27	500	do...c.	61¼
100	do...s3.	27½	100	North-western	35
100	do...c.	27½	100	Rock Island...s3.	86½
1400	do	27½	100	do	86
500	Union Pacific		200	do	86½
300	do...c.	16½	200	do...c.	85¾
800	do	16⅜	300	do	86
900	do	15⅞	10	do	86½
100	do	15⅞	100	Boston, H. & E.	1½
100	do...c.	15⅞	200	Atlantic & Pac.	12½
500	N. Y. C. & Hud.	80½	200	Tol. & Wabash	35½
200	do	81	100	do	35¾
400	do...c.	80½	200	do	36
900	do	80¾	400	do...c.	36
400	do	80½	300	do	36½
300	do	80¼	200	do	36⅝
200	do...c.	80¼	100	do	36½
300	do	80¾	300	do	36¼
300	do	80½	100	do	36⅞
500	do	80⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	17¼
800	do	80¾	20	do...s3.	17½
600	do	80½	200	do...b10.	17¼
200	do	80⅝	300	St. Paul...c.	23⅝
300	do	80⅝	200	do	23½
1700	do	80½	100	do...c.	24
400	do...s30.	80	100	do	23⅞
500	do	80¼	100	St. Paul Pref.	46½
600	do...c.	80¼	100	do	46¾
300	do...c.	80¼	600	Ohio & Miss.	22½
200	do...c.	80⅝	200	do	22⅝
100	do...c.	80⅝	200	do	22¾
200	do	80⅝	300	do	22½
100	do	80⅞	200	do...c.	22⅛
100	Erie Railway	42½	100	do	22⅝
100	do...s15.	42	300	do	22½
100	do...s15.	42⅛			
200	Pacific Mail	26½	200	Rock Island	85¼
25	Harlem	103½	100	do	85
300	Western Union	47	100	do...b3.	85
600	do	46⅞	400	do	84½
200	do	46½	100	do	84¼
300	do	46⅝	300	Lake Shore	60⅞
400	do	46½	500	do	60⅝
100	do	46¾	300	do...c.	60¾
300	do	46	800	do	60⅝
100	do	45⅞	1600	do	60½
600	do	46	700	do	60½
500	do	45¾	500	do	60½
100	do	45⅞	100	do	60¾
100	do	46	300	do	60⅜
800	do	46⅛	500	do	60⅞
700	do	46½	200	do	60¾
200	do	46⅝	200	do	60⅞
500	N. Y. C. & Hud.	78¾	100	do	61
500	do	78⅝	100	North-western	35
500	do	78⅜	200	do...b10.	35
100	do...c.	78⅝	100	St. Paul	23
1000	do	78⅝	400	Tol. & Wab.	35⅝
600	do	78⅜	200	do	35⅜
200	do	78⅝	300	do	35⅛
100	do	78⅝	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116½
200	do	78¼	50	do	116
300	do	78⅛	50	Ohio & Miss.	22¼
200	do	78	100	do	22⅛
1100	do	78	100	do	22¼
1200	do	77⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	16
1300	do	78	1000	C., C. & I. C.	16½
400	do	78⅛	50	do	17
100	do	78¼			
100	do	78⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112½	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...c.	110
4,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '62	106½	500	do	109¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111¾			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	S. C. 6s, New, Jan. & July	9	20	West. Un. Tel.	49
10,000	Tenn. 6s, O.b.c.	62	1600	do...b. c.	48⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s.	85¼	500	do	48¾
5,000	do...b.c.	85	300	do	48½
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81	102	800	do	48¼
5,000	N. C. 6s. O.b.c.	18	200	do...c.	48
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	105	1700	do	48
2,000	L. S. Div. bds.	82	200	do	47⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	90	300	do	47¾
2,000	do	90½	700	do	47⅝
1,000	C. & R.I.&P.7s.	98	100	do...c.	47⅞
2,000	do	97½	200	do	48
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	70	100	do	48¼
2,000	do	69½	1500	do	48½
5,000	do	69	200	do	48½
2,000	do	68½	300	do	48¼
10,000	do	68	200	do	48⅜
11,000	do	67¾	500	do	48
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	57½	300	do	47⅞
9,000	do	57	100	do...c.	47⅞
1,000	do	57½	100	do	48
1,000	do...c.	57⅝	800	do	47¾
8,000	do	57⅜	600	do	47⅝
1,000	do	57¼	700	do	47½
2,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	42	1300	do	47⅜
1,000	do	43	100	do	47¼
5,000	do...c.	42½	300	do	47⅜
5,000	D., L. & W. C.	93	100	do	47⅝
1,000	M., L. & W. 2d. b.c	97½	200	do	47⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	98¾	800	do	48
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	81	600	do...s5.	48
			500	do...s3.	47⅞
13,500	Mor. & Es. 2d.	95	100	do...s5.	48⅛
3,000	N. J. C. 1st. N.	101	200	do	48⅜
6,000	C. & N. W. C. S. F.	84½	300	do	48⅝
3,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	78¼	200	do	48½
2,000	E. H. & E. 1st.	20	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	46
2,000	North Mo. 1st.	79	200	do	45½
3,000	C. P. G. bds.	84	30	Rens. & Sar.	102
3,000	W. Un. Tel. 7s.	85	800	L. S. & M. S. b.c.c.	61⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bk.	101	400	do	61
75	U. S. Express	49	600	do	61⅛
10	Am. Ex...s.c.	47	100	do	61
80	N. Y. C. & Hud.	80½	500	do	60⅞
100	do...b.c.	80¾	100	do	61
100	do	80⅝	800	do	61¼
600	do	80⅜	800	do	61½
500	do...s3.	80½	300	do	61⅜
200	do...c.	80⅝	200	do	61⅝
100	do	80⅝	2500	do	61½
300	do	80⅝	200	do	61⅜
200	do	80⅝	200	do	61⅝
100	do...c.	80⅝	400	do	61⅝
200	do...c.	80⅝	100	do	61½
600	do	80⅝	200	do	61⅜
300	do	80⅝	100	do	61⅝
400	do...s3.	80½	100	do	61⅜
1200	do	80⅝	200	do...c.	61⅛
400	do...c.	80	200	do	61
100	do	80	200	do	60⅞
500	do...s3.	80	100	do	60¾
100	do	79⅞	300	do	60⅝
300	do	79⅞	500	do	60½
500	do	79⅞	200	Del., L. & W.	83½
300	do	79⅞	200	do...b.c.	83⅝
200	do	79⅞	16	do	83¾
300	do	79⅞	100	Morris & Es. b. c.	84
100	P. M. S. S. Co.	27⅛	100	H. & St. Jo.	17
100	do...b. c.	27	100	Tol. & W. b. c.c.	36¼
100	do	27	300	do	36⅛
100	do	26⅞	200	do	35⅞
300	C. & N. W...b.c.	35	300	do	36
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56½	500	do...s10.	35⅞
100	do	56	300	do	36
200	Un. Pacific. b. c.	15⅞	400	do	36¼
100	do	15⅝	200	do	36⅜
100	do	16	200	do	36¼
100	do	16	100	do	36⅜
100	do	15⅞	50	do	36⅞
100	do	15⅝	100	do...b30.	37
100	Erie Railway	42¼	300	do	35½
100	do...b. c.	42⅜	157	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116½
100	do	42¼	200	Chi. & Alt. b. c.	85
100	do	42⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c.	90
100	do	42	500	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22¼
1000	do...s15.	42	200	do	22¼
100	Mich. Cen.	66	100	do	22⅛
20	N. J. C...b. c.	97	200	do	22⅛
25	Panama	80	100	do	22⅜
100	C. & R. I. b. c.	85¾	100	do	22⅝
60	do	86¼	200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	16⅞
100	do	86	300	do...b3.	17
200	M. & St. P. b. c.	23⅛	100	do	16½
100	do	23⅛	100	do	16⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s R., '81	111¼	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 2¼.	110½
10,000	do 2¼.	111¼	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b. c.	111⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 2¼.	106½	2,000	do	111¾
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. c.	106¾	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	112
3,000	do 2¼.	106¾	1,000	do	111⅝
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 2¼.	107	1,000	do	111½
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 2¼.	107⅞	2,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81. b. c.	108
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 2¼.	109⅜	20,000	U. S. 10-40 R. 2¼.	105½
13,000	do	109¼	13,000	U. S. Currency 6s. b. c.	109½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	West. Union...s5.	47½	20	U. S. Express	49
500	do...s5.	47⅝	500	Erie Railway	42½
100	do	47⅞	300	Lake Shore	60⅞
400	do...s5.	47¾	300	do	60⅞
200	do...s5.	47½	100	do	60⅝
400	do	47½	100	do	60⅞
300	do	47⅝	100	do	61
1200	do	47¾	100	do	61⅛
100	do	48	300	do...c.	61½
500	do	47⅞	200	do	61⅛
100	do...b3.	48	700	do	61⅜
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	79⅞	100	do	61⅝
300	do	79½	100	do	61⅜
200	do	79⅝	400	do	61⅛
100	do	79¾	200	do...s3.	61⅛
700	do	79⅞	300	do	61¼
262	do	80	100	do...s30.	61
200	do	80⅛	600	do	61⅜
100	do	80	600	do	61⅛
200	do	79⅞	200	North-western	35
200	do	79¾	50	Rock Island	86¼
100	do	79⅝	200	do	86
200	do...s3.	79½	200	St. Paul	23⅝
100	do...c.	79⅝	100	do...c.	23⅛
100	do	79⅜	100	do	23⅝
600	do	79⅝	200	St. Paul Pf.	45½
100	do	79⅝	800	Tol. & Wab...s3.	35½
100	do	79⅞	100	do	35⅝
200	do...c.	80	500	do	35⅝
200	do	80	200	do	35⅜
300	do	79⅞	100	do	35⅛
100	Pacific Mail	26⅜	100	Del., L. & W.	82½
100	Union Pacific	15⅜	100	do	82¾
400	do...c.	15⅜	300	do...c.	82⅝
100	do...s3.	15⅛	800	do	82¼
200	do...s60.	15⅜	300	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
200	do	15⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	22¼
300	do	15⅜	100	C., C. & I. C...b3.	16¾
100	do	15⅝	100	do	17

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	85	10	Pacific Mail	28
8,000	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 1st. b. c.	100½	200	do...b. c. c.	26½
6,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	68	150	do	26¼
4,000	do...b. c.	67⅞	200	do	26⅜
5,000	do	68¼	100	do	26¼
10,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	57	10	do	27½
20,000	L. & N. con. '98.	86	200	do	26½
2,000	Chic. & M. 1st.	90	50	Erie Pf...b. c.	63
5,000	Tol., P. & W., Eastern Div.	80	100	Harlem...b. c. s3.	102¾
10,000	W. U. Tel. Bs.	85½	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	61⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & Pac 7s.	96	100	do	61¼
25	Con. Coal of Md.	38½	200	do	61
100	do	39¼	200	do	61
100	do	39⅜	700	do	60⅞
100	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	47⅜	100	do	60¾
200	do	47⅛	1200	do	60⅞
500	do	47¼	800	do	61
400	do	47	500	do...s10.	61
100	do	47⅛	600	do	61⅛
300	do	46⅞	800	do	61¼
1300	do	47	200	do	61
600	do	47¼	800	do	61⅛
500	do	47⅜	60	Cleve. & Pitts., Guar'd...b. c.	75
500	do	47	10	N. J. Central	97
600	do	47	100	Un. Pac...b. c.	15¾
100	Mariposa L. & M.	4	100	do	15⅝
119	American Ex. b. c.	47	100	do	15¾
14	Wells-Fargo Ex., b. c.	59	300	do	15⅞
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	41½	300	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	34⅝
200	do...s60.	40½	100	do	35
500	do	41	50	Chic. & R. I.	86
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	79¾	100	do...b. c.	86
700	do	79½	100	do	85½
200	do	79⅝	100	do	85¾
200	do	79⅝	800	do...s10.	85½
100	do	79⅝	300	do...s10.	85⅝
400	do	79	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	23½
800	do	78⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	45
100	do	79	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	35¼
200	do	79	200	do	35⅜
400	do...c.	79	400	do	35½
600	do	79¼	100	Del., L. & W.	82
200	do	79⅛	40	do...c.	82¾
1200	do	79	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116
100	do	79⅜	100	H. & St. Jo.	16½
300	do	79¼	10	do...b. c.	17¼
100	do...c.	79⅜	100	do...b. c.	17
200	do	79¼	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22¼
100	do	79⅛	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	16¾
2600	do	79	100	do...s3.	16½
200	do...b3.	79	100	do	16⅝
1600	do	78⅞			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	100	Erie Railway	40½
13,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	109½	600	do	40
100	Con. Coal	39	100	do	39½
300	do	26	100	do	40
100	do	25⅞	100	Panama	78

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

Business reopened this morning after the Election Day recess, under a somewhat depressed, or, more properly speaking, unsettled confidence on the Stock Exchange and on the Street. The trouble since the close of the Exchange on Monday night appeared to come from the neighboring City of Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania Central Stock suddenly fell to 80 ⅌ cent. This large decline of nearly 10 ⅌ cent. following so quickly the stoppage of payments on a large amount of outstanding paper by the Texas Pacific Construction Company created much uneasiness, both here and in Philadelphia, as the Pennsylvania Road and the Reading Road had so bravely withstood the panic storm for six or eight weeks, as to inspire confidence in the ability of both concerns to go on with their customary Dividends, without hesitation or even the show of embarrassment. We do not find that the Pennsylvania Company are seriously, if at all, compromised by the suspension of the Texas Pacific, and the most that has been made known is that one or more of the Directors of the Board indorsed the paper of the Texas Pacific Construction Company some months ago on their individual responsibility, part of which fell due on Monday last, and was promptly taken up by the indorsers. Other paper, without such indorsement, laid over, and we presume that the Construction party will be compelled to ask an extension until financial affairs resume some degree of steadiness. It is stated this Afternoon that the Pennsylvania Board of Directors met for consultation on the November Dividend to-day, and adjourned without determining the rate or terms of such Dividend. There is no present purpose, we believe, to pass the Dividend altogether. The stock recovered to 84 ⅌ cent. on the Philadelphia Exchange. It is not dealt in here at all, but the general affairs of the Road are watched in our Money market with much interest, as bearing as well upon the influence of this great concern on the business of the country as upon Exchange on London, of which it has been a free seller against recent negotiations abroad.

Aside from this Pennsylvania disturbance to confidence, we are not apprised that the financial situation is really worse than on Monday, before Election Day, when the Stock market was 2@3 ⅌ cent. higher than at present. It is possible that the very magnitude of the sums total in suspense in the cases of certain great Manufacturers and Merchants who have applied for an extension of credits may add to the prevailing apprehension that other extensive liquidations, not confined to these particular interests, are yet to be made manifest; but we do not see that anything is to be gained by anticipating troubles that may be either qualified when they come, or averted altogether, by a substantial change in the public confidence and the improved condition of the Money market.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 107½ ⅌ cent., and gradually weakened to 107@106⅞ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London at the same time fell to 96 ⅌ cent., prime 60 days, and 97½@98 ⅌ cent. for Bills payable on demand. Merchant bills, 60 days, cannot be quoted better than 95@95½ ⅌ cent. and while the lower price of Gold ought not to be surprising, after the breakdown in the recent speculation to keep the price up to 108@108½ ⅌ cent., when there was no sufficient reason why it should be above 105 ⅌ cent., there is some concern felt for the effect abroad upon American interests of the continued fall in Exchange and the renewal, (or rather continuance,) of heavy Gold shipments this way. The fear in some quarters is, that this movement, so contrary to the ordinary course of Exchange, and so long continued, may affect the Cotton and Cotton manufacturing trade in Great Britain, besides arresting altogether the negotiation of American loans other than the Public Funds of the United States in London and on the Continent. But with the exception of a fall in Erie Stocks, there was nothing very unfavorable in to-day's Cable dispatches.

The Public Funds in this market fell ¾@1 ⅌ cent. with the decline in Gold to-day, and there was a fair business done at the lower quotations. The demand for Railroad Bonds was confined to a few retail lots at the Exchange Board. In the Share speculation there was a partially better feeling at the close of business at 3 o'clock, when the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 5.

	Monday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	108	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108¼	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	112⅛	111¾
American Gold	107⅝	107⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	106	105½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	81½	78½
Chicago and Rock Island	87	84¼
Pacific Mail	27½	26½
St. Paul Common	24¼	23
Ohio and Mississippi	23	22¼
Western Union	50⅛	46⅜
Erie	43⅜	39⅞
Union Pacific	16⅞	15¾
Lake Shore	62½	60⅞
Toledo and Wabash	36⅜	35¼
Harlem	102½	102¼
North-west	35	34½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	111	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109½
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	112¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109½
5-20 reg., '62	106	5-20 reg., '67	110
5-20 coup., '62	106½	5-20 coup., '67	111⅞
5-20 reg., '64	106½	5-20 coup., '68	111⅞
5-20 coup., '64	106¾	10-40 coup	105¾
5-20 reg., '65	107	6s Currency	108½
5-20 coup., '65	107¼		

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	75
Erie 3d 7s, '83	91¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	80
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	I. & So. I. 1st	75
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	Gal. & Chi. Ex'd	99
Long Dock bds.	90	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97
H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85	101	Mor. & Es. 2d Mort.	95
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	100	N. J. C. 1st M. New	101
C. & Tol. S. F.	95	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	99
C., P. & A. Old bds.	90	P., F. W. & C. 2d	96
D., M. & Tol. bds.	90	C. & P. C. S'g F'd	89
Buff. & Erie N. bds.	87	C. & Alton 1st Mort.	101
Lake Shore Div. bds.	89	C. & Alton Income	90
L. Shore Con. C. bds.	87	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	87
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	72
Cen. P. Gold Bonds	83½	M. & S.P. 7s, G., R. D.	65
U. Pac. 1st Mort B.	67½	M. & S.P. 1st, La.C.D.	80¼
U. Pac. Land G't 7s.	57	Chi. & Mil. 1st Mort.	90
U. Pac. Income 10's.	42½	Col., C. & I. 1st	73¼
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	100	Col., C. & I. 2d	45
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	80	Tol., P. & W., B'n D.	70
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	79	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
C. & N. W. 1st	89½	Bos., H. & E. 1st M.	20
D., L. & W. 1st M.	98½	Cedar F. & M. 1st	71
D., L. & W. 2d M.	97		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,166,637 27
Gold payments	1,096,009 55
Gold balance	49,718,124 53
Currency receipts	1,074,394 80
Currency payments	710,736 86
Currency balance	4,359,279 49
Customs	360,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	667,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	96¼
City 6s, new	101½	....
Camden and Amboy	112½	113
Pennsylvania Central	83	83¼
Reading	100	100⅛
Lehigh Valley	53¾	54
Catawissa Preferred	37	38
Philadelphia and Erie	14½	15½
Northern Central	20	....
Lehigh Navigation	23¾	24
Lehigh Gold Loan	81	82

The earnings of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) for the week ending Oct. 23, 1873, were:

St. Louis Division	$19,097 40
Nashville Division	10,494 99
Total	$29,592 39
Earnings during corresponding week in 1872	26,848 55
Increase	$2,743 84

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 70 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	29	Skins, bales	5
Bees-wax, pkgs.	7	Leather, sides	15,584
Broom-corn, bales	40	Resin, bbls.	1,051
Copper, bbls.	176	Spirits Turp., bbls.	200
Copper, cakes	474	Moss, bales	18
Cotton, bales	10,398	Tallow, pkgs.	405
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	362	Grease, pkgs.	117
Eggs, bbls.	2,014	Stearine, pkgs.	136
Flour, bbls.	24,416	Oil-cake, pkgs.	250
Meal, bbls.	1,300	Butter, pkgs.	8,431
Wheat, bushels	276,834	Cheese, pkgs.	9,329
Corn, bushels	320,865	Beef, pkgs.	232
Oats, bushels	93,325	Pork, pkgs.	65
Malt, bushels	1,750	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,287
Barley, bushels	39,038	Lard, tcs.	700
Peas, bushels	597	Rice, pkgs.	50
Grass-seed, bags	691	Pea-nuts, bags	21
Beans, bbls.	605	Starch, pkgs.	379
Hemp, bales	105	Tea, pkgs.	8,438
Hops, bales	336	Tobacco, hhds.	103
Flaxseed, bags	16	Tobacco, pkgs.	781
Hides, No.	1,306	Wool, bales	324
Hides, bdls.	1,050	Whisky, bbls.	2,071

The following are the exports hence to foreign ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange to-day:

By the steamer H. Haarfager, for London—100 pkgs. Lard, 16 pkgs. Wax, 2,300 bbls. Flour, 46,300 bushels Wheat, 114 bales Leather, 661 bxs. Cheese, 10 cks. Grease, 170 hhds. Tobacco, 18 tcs. Tobacco, 33 bales Hair, 358 bags Coffee, 314 tcs. Beef, 270 bdls. Hides, 74 pkgs. Sperm-oil, 500 bales Oil-cake, 500 bags Oil-cake, 250 bales Wool.

By the ship Henry, for Bremen—5,041 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Angelo, for Venice—14,130 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Castalia, for Glasgow—603 bales Cotton, 20 tcs. Beef, 801 bbls. Flour, 10 hhds. Tallow, 283 bxs. Meats, 22,651 bushels Wheat, 49 pkgs. Whalebone, 752 bags Oil-cake, 209 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark Elbe, for Santander—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,450 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Easby, for London—57,324 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen—2 Pianos, 103 bbls. Apples, 832 cases Tobacco, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Beef, 250 bales Cotton, 3,313 bags Rye, 453 bbls. Resin, 600 bxs. Starch, 446 bales Tobacco, 1 bbl. Flour, 50 bbls. Pork, 578 bags Bark.

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—8 bags Ore, 2 cases Furs, 12 cks. Manganese, 250 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, 52 bxs. Bacon, 4,500 bales Cotton, 22,840 bushels Wheat, 9 bxs. Machinery.

By the bark Alianza, for Cadiz—3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 39,600 Staves.

By the bark Maria, for Salonica—7,700 cases Refined Petroleum, 75 bbls. Resin.

By the ship Casilda, for Liverpool—1,137 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tallow, 200 tcs. Lard, 7,992 bushels Wheat, 16,425 bushels Corn, 11,400 Staves, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Wilhelm I., for Calais—22,686 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Angiolani Bonaldi, for Rotterdam—33,061 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Georgia, for Limerick—30,400 bushels Wheat.

By the brig San Raffaele, for Gallipoli—9,868 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Princeton, for Liverpool—140 hhds. Tallow, 83 hhds. Tobacco, 5,260 Staves, 32,299 bushels Corn, 1,020 bags Oil-cake, 768 bbls. Resin, 1,332 bales Cotton.

By the brig S. E. Voorhees, for Calcutta—900 bbls. Resin, 170 cases Tobacco, 5 bales Drills, 5,848 cases Refined Petroleum; for Mauritius—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 255 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Carl Johann, for Antwerp—399 bags Coffee, 579 bbls. Resin, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 872 tcs. Lard, 40 bbls. Flour, 6,407 bushels Rye, 2,998 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nestor, for Queenstown—35,649 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Olbers, for Bremen—5,319 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Paolina, for Cork—26,169 bushels Corn.

By the brig Veteran, for Para—600 bbls. Flour, 700 Shooks, 20 cases Crackers, 100 cases Florida Water, 100 kegs Lard, 400 cases Kerosene, 300 bbls. Resin, 34,228 feet Lumber.

By the bark Victory, for Queenstown—15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig F. J. Merryman, for Laguayra—1,354 bbls. Flour, 4,104 lbs. Ham, 1,878 lbs. Shoulders, 1,886 lbs. Bacon, 10 bbls. Beef, 76 bbls. Resin, 119 pkgs. Rope, 41 pkgs. Hardware, 20 bxs. Macaroni, 2,785 lbs. Tobacco, 4,750 lbs. Butter, 10 bales Domestics, 6,650 gallons Petroleum, 27 pkgs. Woodenware, 61 pkgs. Nails, 100 bxs. Fire Crackers, 3,599 feet Lumber, 10 bbls. Pork, 71,229 lbs. Lard, 43,306 lbs. Tallow, 625 pkgs. Furniture, 689 lbs. Cheese, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 42 pkgs. Drugs, 15 bxs. Clocks, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 35 Iron Plates, 48 pkgs. Matting, 7 bales Cassia, 2,600 bushels Corn, 125 pkgs. Perfumery, 12 pkgs. Barrows, 5 pkgs. Lamps, 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 400 bxs. Soap, 20 bales Tobacco.

By the bark Lea, for Hull—46,000 bushels Corn.

By the brig B. F. Nash, for Seville—16,800 Staves, 359 hhds. Tobacco.

By the schooner C. W. Clark, for Aux Cayes—400 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Pork, 2 tcs. Ham, 10 cases Lard, 8 cases Butter, 10 cases Cheese, 190 pkgs. Fish, 500 bxs. Soap, 100 kegs Paint, 100 bags Rice, 50 bales Tobacco, 5 cases Kerosene, 10 kegs Nails, 16 pkgs. Woodenware, 0 pkgs. Axes, 10,000 feet Lumber.

ASHES—There has been no important business, and prices are about nominal.

CANDLES—Have been specially dealt in, since our last, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 18½c.@19½c.; Paraffine, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, plain, 40c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate demand, as a rule, in the wholesale line, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, 10; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 60 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been ruling very dull, with prices about nominal, with a tendency in the buyer's favor; sales embrace 1,100 bags Rio, per South America, at 22½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been offering at prices fully ⅛c. lower for early deliveries, leading to a moderate trade. Sales have been 1,056 bales, of which 666 bales late yesterday, including 722 bales to spinners, 238 bales to exporters, and 46 bales on speculation. Future deliveries are ⅛c.@¼c. lower, with a fair business. For future delivery, (basis Low Middling,) the sales have been as follows: Sales Monday evening, after 3 P. M.: November, 200 bales at 13⅞c.; December, 400 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14 1-32c., 1,000 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13 13-32c.; January, 800 bales at 14¼c., 1,000 bales at 14 3-16c.; 100 bales at 14 5-32c.; February, 400 bales at 14½c.; March, 100 bales at 14⅞c.; April, 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 300 bales at 15⅛c. Today, 4,300 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: November, 400 bales at 13 9-16c., 100 bales at 13⅝c., 200 bales at 13½c., 100 bales at 13⅝c., 100 bales at 13 9-16c., 200 bales at 13 19-32c., 600 bales at 13 9-16c.; December, 500 bales at 13⅞c., 900 bales at 13 11-16c., 600 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 100 bales at 13 25-32c., 400 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 100 bales at 13¾c., 400 bales at 13 11-16c., 500 bales at 13¾c., 300 bales at 13 11-16c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 500 bales at 13 11-16c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 700 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 100 bales at 13 23-32c., 1,300 bales at 13 11-16c., 300 bales at 13 21-32c., 200 bales at 13⅝c., 300 bales at 13 19-32c., 100 bales at 13⅝c.; January, 700 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13 13-16c., 100 bales at 14 1-32c., 100 bales at 14c., 500 bales at 13 15-16c., 400 bales at 13 31-32c., 200 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13 15-16c., 200 bales at 13 29-32c., 100 bales at 13 15-16c., 400 bales at 13 31-32c., 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 300 bales at 13 31-32c., 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 800 bales at 13⅞c., 400 bales at 13 13-16c., 900 bales at 13⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 14 7-32c., 400 bales at 14¼c., 400 bales at 14 7-32c., 300 bales at 14¼c., 300 bales at 14 7-32c., 200 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14 3-16c., 50 bales at 14c.; March, 300 bales at 14 9-16c., 600 bales at 14½c.; April, 500 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c. Exchange—1¼c. paid to exchange 600 bales December for April; ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales November for February. Total, 18,850 bales; grand total, 26,450 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 24,059 bales; from September, 576,780 bales; same time last year, 736,025 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Ordinary	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Good Middling	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand, and quoted at from 25c.@27c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 26c.@26½c. for very good to strictly prime stock.

FISH—There has been a comparatively fair movement noted in most kinds, since our last. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$23; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offering freely at weak prices, with trade limited to jobbing lots. The sales reported since our last reach 10,500 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2, at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$4 85; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 60, and trade and family Extras within the previous range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 75
Extra State	6 10@ 7 25
Extra City	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 35@12 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy, the trade having been wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour has been very quiet, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extra, at $8 50@$9 15 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour continues in moderate trade demand, at from $4 25@$5 40, for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 350 bbls., chiefly at $3@$5 25 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand from shippers, at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 80@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 35@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 45, chiefly at $3 90, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 750 bbls.; part to arrive....Bag-meal has been selling in a jobbing way at $1 14 for Coarse, $1 17@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 30 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in demand within the range of from $3 25@$3 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Foreign dried have been ruling unsettled and weak; sales have been 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 20.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and heavy and closed 1c.@2c. lower. The scarcity of freight room and difficulty in selling Exchange have limited shipping business. Sales 93,000 bushels at $1 33@$1 35 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 38@$1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 48 for Winter Red Western, $1 50@$1 70 for White Michigan, $1 35@$1 38 for North-west, and $1 30@$1 36 for Iowa Spring. Rye has been quiet at 88c.@94c. for Western and State. Barley dull and heavy; Canada West quoted at $1 60@$1 62½; sales 15,500 bushels on private terms; also, sales of 500 bushels of Wheat at $1 25....Barley-malt has been ruling in buyers' favor; sales, 8,000 bushels two and four-rowed State on private terms....Corn opened a little firmer, and closed heavy and declining. There was only a moderate export and home trade demand, checked at the close by the difficulty in selling exchange and scarcity of freight room; sales, 156,000 bushels at 60c.@60½c. for prime Western Mixed; 61c.@62c. for Western Yellow....Oats have been in moderate request, without decided change; sales, 89,000 bushels at 46c.@47c. for new Western Mixed, afloat; 47c.@49c. for White Western; 45c.@46c. for Mixed State; 47½c. for White do.

HARDWARE—Has been in rather better request, especially imported goods, at somewhat steadier rates.

HOPS—Trade has been slow, and values quoted weak and unsettled; New-Yorks, growth 1873, ranging from 43c.@48c.; Eastern, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Western, growth 1873, 43c.@48c.; Yearlings, growth 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, growths 1870, 1869, and 1868, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, growth 1873, 40c.@50c.; English, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; California, growth 1873, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been very quiet, and somewhat unsettled in price.

LEATHER—There has been a very tame movement reported in all kinds of stock, since our last, with values quoted about the same for the better qualities, and weak and irregular for the poorer grades. Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c. Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There have been no important sales, and prices consequently quoted nominal. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 21c.@26c.; Muscovado Refining, 22c.@27c.; do. Grocery, 30c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@50c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 63c.@75c. for old, and 73c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and depressed; Strained quoted $2 30 asked, with $2 65 bid. Sales are 50 lots No. 1 at $3 50. Spirits Turpentine has been weak, with a light inquiry; merchantable order quoted 40c. Tar is quiet, with 150 lots Washington placed at $2 87½@$3.

OILS—Have attracted very little attention, and prices have been generally depressed and tending downward. Linseed quoted down to 90c.@92c., in casks.

SALT—Has been less sought after, and more or less nominal as to values. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 30@$1 40; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3 25, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and dull; sales have been 150 bbls. New Mess at $15; Extra Prime quoted at $13 90; Prime Mess, $15 75@$16. Dressed Hogs have been offering at weak prices, with liberal supplies; sales at 5c.@6¼c. for heavy to light averages. Cut-meats have been in fair trade demand, with sales 150 loose Short-cut Hams, for December delivery, on private terms; 2,100 loose City Pickled Hams, 9c.@9¼c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 18 lbs. average, 8⅜c.; 5,000 lbs. Dry-salted Bellies, 10 lbs. average, 9c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 13 lbs. average, 8¼c.; 6,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. average, 8¼c.; 3,000 lbs. do., 15 lbs. average, 8c.; 1,000 loose City Smoked Hams, 9½c.@10½c.; 1,500 loose City Shoulders, 7½c.@8c. Bacon has been offering at weak prices, with a fair trade; sales, 100 bxs. Long Clear, to arrive by Nov. 15, at 7½c.; 300 bxs. do., deliverable by Dec. 10, at 6¾c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, together, for December and January, 6¾c.; 500 bxs. Short Clear, for December, at 7c.; and for Chicago delivery 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, together, for December and January, at 5¾c. Lard opened firm and closed weak at 7¼c. for spot delivery, 7¼c. for balance of the month, 7⅛c.@7 7-16c. for December, 7½c. for January, 7 11-16c.@7¾c. for February. Sales, 1,300 tcs. spot, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 1,750 tcs. for November, 7¼c.; 1,500 tcs. for December, 7⅛c.; 2,000 tcs. for February, 7¾c.; 275 tcs. City Steam, 7¼c.; 28 tcs. do., 7c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City, 7¼c.; 150 tcs. Eastern, 7⅛c.; 400 tcs. Refined, 8½c. Barreled Beef has been quiet, with sales of 61 bbls. at $10@$13 for Mess and Extra Mess. Of Beef Hams, 75 bbls. brought $22 50@$22 75. Butter dull and weak, and in instances lower. Cheese depressed and quiet.

PETROLEUM—Has been ruling weak and quiet; sales have been 1,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, 5¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., 5⅜c.; 2,100 bbls. Refined, on the spot, at 15½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., 15⅜c. December delivery quoted at 15c.; Cases, 20¼c. Refined has been quoted unchanged; Refined, 16c.@16½c. for spot delivery; 15½c.@15⅝c. for last half November; 15⅛c. for first half December.

SUGARS—Raw have been offering at lower prices and a fair business from refiners' results. Sales have been reported of 1,919 hhds., including 175 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; 43 hhds. fair Refining Muscovado, 6¾c., and 1,700 hhds. refining Muscovado brought 6¾c.@7⅛c. for fair to about prime do. We quote nominally cash and regular: Fair Refining Cuba, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; good do., 7c.@7⅛c.; prime do., 7⅛c.@7¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7¼c.@8½c. Refined Sugars moderately sought after, with Powdered quoted at 10¼c.; Granulated, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Crushed, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull and nominal; Crude quoted at 6¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and rather weak in price, with new Clover quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 95@$2; Timothy at $2 75, and Calcutta Linseed, (nominal,) at $2 47½@$2 50, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been very quiet throughout; values unsettled.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discounts.

SPICES—Have been very moderately sought after, even in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 03½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 30c.@31c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@23c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Have been sparingly dealt in at weak prices; sales have been 126 pkgs. common Western at 8¾c.; 200 bbls. do. on private terms, and 150 hhds. choice City at 7 5-16c.; prime City is quoted at 7¼c. Of Stearine, 9 tcs., on dock, brought 8c., and 50 tcs. 7⅞c.

WHISKY—Has been offering at lower prices, resulting in a fair trade; sales have been 600 bbls. at 90½c.@91c.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate demand. Rates generally have been held with much confidence....The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels of Grain at 14d., 300 bxs. Bacon at 70s., 400 tons of Oil-cake at 45s., 2,900 bales of Cotton at 5-8d., and by sail, 100 bales of Cotton at 9-16d.@5-8d. To London, by steam, 350 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 45s. To Antwerp, by sail, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 5s. The charter comprises an Italian bark, hence, to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, 4,000 quarters Grain at 9s. 9d.; a German bark of 450 tons, hence, to Rotterdam, general cargo, at current rates; a British ship, 845 tons, placed on the berth, for Bristol, to load, general cargo; a German bark, 461 tons, hence, to Liverpool, full cargo of compressed Cotton at 9-16d.; a Danish bark, hence, to Santander, 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock of all descriptions, save that in Milch Cows, was very small and slow, with rates less firm than on Monday at noon. Beeves sold from 5½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4¾@7 cwt., with coarse quality Bulls sold on live weight at 2½c. ⅌ lb. Milch Cows of fair quality were brisk from $65@$95 ⅌ head; common quality Cows slow from $30@$45 ⅌ head. Grass Calves from Veals sold from 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves from $4@$9 ⅌ head, with some choice lots held from $10@$12 ⅌ head. Sheep sold from 3c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. Lambs from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb. The dullness in the Wool trade reacts at this moment unfavorably on the Sheep trade, and contributes to keep prices low. Live Hogs sold at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb., and trade was slow; City Dressed opened on the basis of yesterday's sales, which were from 5¼c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb. There was, however, a feeling of depression, and prices were likely to fall from ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. later in the day.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—T. Lerch sold 606 Sheep, weight 53,090 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Bouver held one car of Sheep on sale. Judd & Buckingham sold 255 Sheep, weight 15,730 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 246 Sheep, weight 18,670 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 214 Sheep, weight 17,800 lbs., at 4⅜c. ⅌ lb. T. H. Reid sold one car of Ohio Hogs at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale nine cars of Ohio Hogs; 54 Calves at $9 ⅌ head. Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 396 Sheep, weight 32,510 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 214 Sheep, weight 17,440 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 17,520 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,510 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 3,340 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 349 Lambs, weight 23,540 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,120 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 219 Lambs, weight 14,090 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 5,400 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb. J. Sweeny sold 1 Cow for $32 50, 1 Cow for $65, 1 Cow for $85, 2 Cows for $95 ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 3 Veals, weight 480 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 1,290 lbs. at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Calves at $9 ⅌ head; 36 Calves at $6 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 3, 1873: 1,982 head of horned Cattle, 10,773 Sheep and Lambs, 697 Veals and Calves, 18,345 Hogs, 16 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 13,580 Hogs, 1,551 Sheep, 44 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,706 Sheep and Lambs, 121 Veals, 5 Cows, 23 Bulls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,768 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,612 head, or 389 cars against 333 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow at ¼c. decline on all grades; the yards are crowded with stock; there was a large attendance of buyers with but little disposition to operate; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,556 lbs., at $4 75@$6 25; 18 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,331 to 1,672 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 25; 110 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,216 lbs., at $3 75@$4 87½; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,103 to 1,428 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and dragging at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices; sales, small lots of Canada Lambs, ranging from 76 to 98 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 25; 500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 96 lbs., at $3 50@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,600 head, against 29,000 head for the same time last week; the market was slow; Michigan Hogs, ranging from 180 to 230 lbs., at $3 80@$4 10.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Wool market is very quiet and little business doing, as buyers and sellers are disinclined to do anything in the present disarrangement of the money market and depression in the manufacturing districts; but notwithstanding the monetary pressure the Wool markets appear to be in a strong condition, and there is very little Wool on the market that could be purchased, even for ready cash, at very low figures. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania Medium Extra and Double Extra at 48c.@51c., Wisconsin and Michigan at 51c.@55c. ⅌ lb. There is very little doing in Pulled or California, and prices are nominally the same.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Flour steady; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 5,300 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 43; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 66; 7,500 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 70. Corn dull; sales of 1,600 bushels at 57c.; 2 cars High Mixed at 58c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal sold at $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$27 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley 7½c. to New-York; Barley 6½c. to Albany; 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—18,100 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 34,600 bushels Barley, 150,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 39,800 bushels Barley. The amount of Grain on canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 4,056,311 bushels, consisting of 1,946,986 bushels Wheat, 1,533,110 bushels Corn, 180,560 bushels Oats, 328,107 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye, and 9,048 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; closing weak; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 02@$1 03½ for Regular; $1 05 for North-western; No. 2 Spring closed at 98½c., cash, November; 99¼c. December; No. 3 Spring sold at 95c.@96c.; Rejected, 91c.; both closing nominal. Corn opened firmer and closed dull and lower at 34⅛c.@34¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 36c. December. Oats dull and lower at 27½c.@27¾c. for No. 2 cash; 28½c.@28⅞c. December; Rejected 24c.@25c. Rye steady at 61c. Barley dull and unsettled, closing lower at $1 31 for No. 2; 94c. for No. 3. Provisions steady; Pork, $11 50, cash, January, $12, February. Lard in fair demand, and easier at 6¾c., cash; $7 20, February. Bulk Meats steady at 3¾c. for Shoulders, packed; Short Rib and Long Clear Middles, 5½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. High Wines sold at 88c., closed at 87½c. Freights to Buffalo, 7c. for Corn. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 36,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat; 108,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and lower, business small; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 75@$5; Extra do. $4 25@$5; Double Extra do. $5 50@$6; Treble Extra, $6 25@$7; Family, $7 25@$8. Wheat dull and lower at 98c. for No. 2 Spring; $1 23 for No. 3 Fall; $1 46½@$1 50 for No. 2 Red Winter; closing at the inside prices. Corn dull and easy at 33c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East side on track; 36c.@36½c. in elevator; 38c. December; 39½c. January. Oats dull and declining at 31c.@31½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 25 for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and unchanged at 61c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork dull at $13@$13 50. Bacon dull. Dry-salted Meats dull; only a small jobbing trade. Lard lower at 6¾c.@7c. for new Steam. Hogs easy at $3 25@$3 90; the bulk of the sales at $3 40@$3 50. Cattle better; more doing. Winter Texans, $3@$3 75; through do. $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Native Steers, nominally $4@$5 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 Hogs. Receipts of Hogs since Nov. 1, 9,335, against 4,299 for the same time last year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Flour in good demand; sales of Treble Extra at $7 25@$8 50; Family, $9@$9 75. Corn dull; sales of Mixed at 76c.; White at 76c. Oats quiet at 52c.@53c. Bran dull at $1. Hay dull and lower; sales of prime at $23; choice, $25. Pork easier, and offering at $15 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders dull at 7c. Bacon dull and depressed; sales Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides at 8c.@8¼c. Hams, no demand. Lard scarce but only a local demand; sales of tierce at 8½c.@9c.; keg, 10c. Sugar, no sales. Molasses quiet; sales of fair at 50c.@55c.; strictly prime, 58c.@60c. Whisky scarce at 95c.; and sales of Cincinnati at $1 02. Coffee sold at 22c.@23½c. Corn-meal firm at $3@$3 25. Gold, 106@106½; Currency, 3½@4 premium. Exchange—Sterling, bank, 113½; New-York sight, 3@⅝ premium.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn steady; Southern White, 75c.@77c.; do. Yellow 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western weak and lower at 63c. Oats quiet; Southern, 49c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@49c.; do. White, 50c.@51c. Rye steady at 80c.@87c. Hay dull; New-York and Maryland, $22@$26. Provisions quiet and a shade better feeling; Mess Pork, $15@$15 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. Sugar cured Hams, 12½c.@14c. Lard, 7¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat very dull; receipts limited; holders asking $1 30@$1 35 on arrival, as to quality. Corn in moderate demand; shelled and sacked, at 60c. Oats steady at 46c.@48c. for prime Sacked. Rye easy; offerings light; sales at 75c. on arrival. Barley quiet at $1 40@$1 55. Hogs—Receipts, 1,550; market quiet at $3 50@$4 for common to choice. Provisions quiet. Pork, $13 50@$14. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. packed; Sugar-cured Hams, 11c. Lard—Tierce, 8c.@8¼c.; Keg, 9c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and lower, at $6 60@$6 75. Wheat dull, at $1 30@$1 35. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 32c.@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand and firm. Pork—Sales of New Mess at $13; no Old here. Lard—Kettle-rendered sold at 7c.@7¼c. for jobbing; Steam, 6¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders held at 6c. for Old, New, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c. for Old; 5¼c. for New; Clear Sides, 6¼c. for Old; 5⅝c. for New. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Whisky quiet at 89c. Hogs—Light grades brisk at $3 70@$3 80; Heavy slow at $3 60@$3 75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 8,800 bushels; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Oats, 27,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 78,586 bushels. Rail Exports—Flour, 9,800 bbls.; Corn, 39,200 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 19,824 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.@13½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Grain market quiet; sales, small lots Red Winter Wheat at $1 40; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Corn at 50c.; 2,000 bushels do., in lots, at 49c.@49½c.; 2,000 bushels Mixed at 50c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Petroleum dull; Crude 10½c.; Refined, 15⅞c.@16c. Flour—Business lower; Superfine, $4@$5; Extras, $5@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat lower; Pennsylvania Red $1 45; Amber, $1 70@$1 75. Rye held at 84c.@86c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull and unchanged; White, 48c.@49c. Provisions dull and declining. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 08 for No. 1; $1 03½ for No. 2 closing; $1 02½ November and December. Oats dull and unsettled at 29c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 39½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 63½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 36 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 12½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 105,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour and 162,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 40; November, $1 39; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 31½. Corn steady at 48½c. for High Mixed, cash; 49c. January; Low Mixed, 42½c.@42¾c. Oats steady at 35c. for No. 2. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, at $1 40 for Extra; $1 41 for No. 1 White; $1 30 for Amber Michigan; no sales. Corn steady at 47c. for Yellow. Oats in fair demand at 35½c.@36½c. Freights to Oswego, 10c.@8½c. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat and 3,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36½c.@37c. Resin quiet; $2 40 for Strained; $2 60 for Low No. 1, $2 60 for No. 1, $2 75 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip, and $2 40 for Virgin. Tar dull at $2.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Wheat continues dull at unchanged prices. Rye dull at 90c.@92c. Corn in moderate demand at depreciated prices; Western Mixed held at 59c.@61½c. for all grades. Barley is very dull and declining. Oats in moderate demand.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 8,317 bales; gross receipts, 7,157 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,216 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 73,820 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton lower; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,594 bales; gross, 2,609 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,738 bales; coastwise, 1,377 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 34,861 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Cotton weak; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 811 bales; exports coastwise, 771 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 19,083 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 8,364 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,700 bales; coastwise, 2,034 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 67,280 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Demand light; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,129 bales; exports coastwise, 111 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 20,714 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 5.—Cotton lower; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 2,606 bales; exports coastwise, 3,083 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 7,574 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞@93 for the December account. United States 10-40 Bonds 90½. Erie Railway Shares, 37¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 22½c.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37½. There is a feeling of disquietude in the market, and all stocks have declined. American Securities heavy; Erie Railway Shares, 37¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 17½c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Erie Railway Shares, 36¾.

4 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 10-40 Bonds, 90; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 36¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of good ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 3-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 32s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of good ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8 3-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of good ordinary, deliverable December, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Common Resin, 9s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil £30 9s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 58@60 ⅌ cent premium; Short Sight, currency, 63@64 ⅌ cent premium; 60 days, gold, 82@83 ⅌ cent premium; Short Sight, gold, 87@89 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 98@99 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 80@81 ⅌ cent premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Kate Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—JUSTICE—Mr. Frank Roche, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Marshal MACMAHON has missed the opportunity of earning for himself a really great name at a most momentous period of his country's history. Instead of the disinterested patriot, ready to sacrifice both personal and partisan ambition at the call of his country, he appears in his message to the Assembly as a fellow-conspirator with a discredited majority in depriving France of a voice in her own destinies. The proceedings of yesterday's session of the Assembly, so far as reported, amount to this. Marshal MACMAHON thinks that the time is inopportune for deciding upon a definitive form of government, but is of the opinion that existing institutions, *i. e.*, a nominal republic controlled by royalist intriguers, ought to be maintained. He thinks, further, that a Government strong enough to "defend society" by such means as the suppression of republican journals, is the prime necessity of the hour. The Right, whose supremacy hangs on the votes of about eight members, favors the prolongation for ten years of the power of Marshal MACMAHON, and that being granted is prepared to proceed with the examination of the bills defining what those powers are. A *plébiscite* to decide the form of government is advocated by both Bonapartists and Republicans, but is opposed by the Monarchical majority. By the device of *urgence*—*i. e.*, the equivalent of the previous question—debate has been cut off on the motion of the Right prolonging the Executive powers, and though a direct vote on the question is not reported at the hour of writing, it would seem to follow, from divisions on the other motions, that the proposal of the Right would secure a majority in its favor.

The advisers of his Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, have not waited for the verdict of the Dominion Parliament declaring that they have merited the severe censure of the House. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his colleagues have paid by resignation the penalty of begging or borrowing election funds from the public contractor, and the opposition known to Canadians as the "Grit" Party, will shortly reign in their stead. The accession to power of Mr. MACKENZIE and his followers will of course involve a much more thorough inquiry into the Canadian Pacific scandal than has yet been given to it. The "Grits" have not been free from disreputable political intrigues in the past, but their transfer to the Ministerial benches may justly be regarded for the present as a triumph over corruption and the vindication of the privileges of a constitutional Assembly.

A source of considerable trouble to the United States Navy and of expense to the Government has been removed by the capture of the filibustering steamer *Virginius*. The papers of the craft were sufficiently regular to entitle her to the protection of our flag; her practices were suspected to be irregular enough to render the task of giving her a convoy by a ship of war a somewhat unpleasant one. Now that the Spaniards have caught her, they will doubtless be able to bring sufficient proof to procure her condemnation by a prize court.

Some interesting statements are contained in the abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, which we publish this morning. The appropriation for last year was $30,000,000. The amount expended was $29,[illegible]. Of this sum $3,826,005 seems to have been for expenses of disbursement, and if this is so, the expenses must have been extremely great, rather more than one dollar in eight. Our pensioners number a little over a quarter of a million, (238,411,) and they received an average of $120 last year. The generation that fought the war of 1812 seems to have been a pretty tough one, as 12,088 of its survivors are still with us, which, however, is explicable on the principle of the "survival of the fittest." If a man old enough to be a soldier in 1812 lived, for instance, to 1862, the chances are the better for his reaching 1882 than they are for some of the young men of our own generation. A suggestion of tardy justice is contained in the statement that 3,086 survivors of 1812 have been placed on the rolls the past year. It will be noticed that since the foundation of the Government, land warrants for military services have been issued to the amount of 74,052,800 acres, and as the warrants are presumably for no more than 160 acres, there are some half a million farms (462,830) cultivated by our veterans or their families.

A statement of peculiar value in the Pension Commissioner's report relates to the operation of the civil service rules. He reports that they have done precisely what it was hoped that they would, and intended that they should do. They have improved the "accuracy and efficiency" of the clerks; they have established the belief that tenure of office depends on fidelity in duty, and not on political support; and they have saved the time ("one quarter of office hours") heretofore given to listening to applications for office "from sources which could not be disregarded." We have reason to believe that a similar report will be made from other public officers, and that the testimony will be general that the rules have accomplished much good, and will, it applied thoroughly and in good faith, accomplish much more.

Mr. E. MCMURDY, whose unsavory antecedents in connection with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company are already known to our readers, has written a long letter to the Mayor regarding his treatment of the Industrial Exhibition scheme. Mr. MCMURDY strongly objects to being called a "pure adventurer," and libels his ancestors, who "came to this country more than 200 years ago," by stating that his personal conduct has not differed from those who went before him. All the arguments which Mr. MCMURDY adduces in favor of the exhibition scheme are more than counterbalanced by his statement: "I am simply an agent of the company, expecting, if the company is successful, to be paid; if not, not." This is the only part of the letter which the public will care to read, and we think we may assure Mr. MCMURDY that if the success of his company depends upon a liberal grant of public money, his prospect of payment is somewhat illusory.

Judge DAVIS' very admirable charge to the jury at the former trial of TWEED was, yesterday, made the occasion of something very like a studied insult to the court on the part of counsel for the defense. In the annals of professional license it would be difficult to find the record of a more unwarranted proceeding than that of charging a Judge on the Bench with prejudice against the prisoner and requesting him to retire from presiding over the trial of the case. The associates of Judge DAVIS on the Supreme Court Bench unanimously sustained him in the course of proceeding with the trial of the case without paying the slightest attention to the written charges of the prisoner's counsel, and of taking such measures at the conclusion of the trial as are needed to vindicate the dignity of the court and the profession itself from what was very properly designated "a most extraordinary and unjustifiable proceeding."

Advices from Fall River, Mass., and Lewiston, Me., will be found in our columns this morning. They are exceedingly interesting as well as reassuring, and show a remarkable degree of vigor in the respective manufactures of these two great industrial centres. At Lewiston, where there are a quarter of a million of cotton spindles, work is going on without interruption, and the manufacturers express their entire confidence in a revival of business. At Fall River, though the mills are running on half time, the mill owners look for full resumption by December.

Gold yesterday sank to 107, and this not in consequence of any bearish manipulations, but, on the contrary, in the face of a strong bull movement. There was no cause but the dead weight of the article to account for the fall. The evidence is every day accumulating that the time has come when what has hitherto been the hidden path of specie resumption will be opened before us, and we shall be forced to enter upon it. If at this juncture the country could perceive that the Secretary of the Treasury understood the tendency of events, and was prepared to yield to it or to anticipate it, there would be a better feeling than there is now.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Our readers will not be surprised at the turn which political affairs have taken. In these columns there has been no confidence expressed ever since the canvass began, because we always considered that the Democrats stood an unusually good chance of success. We have thrown out repeated hints and warnings to this effect, and we should have made them much more plain but for the traditional feeling that many persons are apt to be discouraged when they come into contact with doubts and fears. For our own part, we are disposed to think that it is always best to tell the truth, in politics as in other things; but had we told the Republicans they were very likely to be defeated, we should have been charged with bringing about the defeat. We regret what has happened, but we regret it very mildly. The success of the Democrats is partly owing to unavoidable causes, and we cannot regard it as an unmixed evil. All ruling parties require a salutary check now and then; and the Republican Party has received a lesson which will do it much good in coming years. We have now an opportunity of revising our policy in many important particulars, and it will be our own fault if we do not take to heart the truth that we are only strong while we truly represent the opinions and wishes of the people.

It cannot be denied that the party needed this lesson. After a long term of power, leaders are apt to grow careless, if not reckless, and they forget that there is a power behind them which can and will instantly punish them when they depart from the strict line of duty. The back-pay business of last session has injured us very much—on the very night the bill was passed, we warned our Republican friends who supported it what they had to expect. The financial troubles of the hour have done us still greater injury. As we pointed out on Monday, all such disturbances are likely to prove the ruin of the party which is in power when they break out. This may be unjust; but it is one of the hard facts of politics which we have to face. The Republicans have saved the credit of the country, at home and abroad, for years past, and it is well known that the Democrats would have utterly destroyed it. After the war the latter took their stand upon a measure which practically amounted to repudiation, and it was only the good sense and honesty of the people, expressed through the Republican Party, that induced them to change their tactics. In these and other matters the Republicans have always defended the national credit. They are certainly not responsible for the over-speculation in railroads, or for the stock-brokers' panic which precipitated the recent crisis. But all argument on such a subject is useless. The bulk of the people will follow their instinct in such matters, and their instinct leads them just now to believe the Democratic cry that the Republican Party is responsible for the panic. Working men out of employment will not vote for the party, but prefer to make it a scape-goat. Their reasoning is very simple—"We are not well off under the Republicans; we may fare better under the Democrats, and, at any rate, we cannot fare worse." All these may be popular delusions, but they exist, and they are powerful forces in politics—so powerful that we are very glad the Presidential election did not happen to be held this year.

In this State, at any rate, the Democrats have not materially increased their strength—it is our own strength which has declined. This means, to tell the plain truth, that party and administration are both under a cloud. We hope none of the Republican leaders will deny this; because if they do, it may prevent them applying themselves to the discovery of those remedies for the present evils which can alone prevent the overthrow of their party. If, for instance, Congress cannot do something toward placing our finances on a more satisfactory basis—if it attempts the task and fails, or muddles it, or leaves things no better than they are now—we may as well say good-bye to our power and influence. Granted that the Democrats would fail also—still the people have not yet found that out. They would say: "One party has broken down—let us try their opponents. We may find some able men among them who can pilot us through our present dangers. The Republicans admit their incapacity, and so there is nothing to hope from them." It will be well for our friends in Congress to recognize this state of feeling, and, instead of explaining it away, to endeavor to meet and satisfy it.

We see these causes already at work in New-York City. Here we have a large mass of unemployed, and it cannot be doubted that either they have voted dead against the Republican ticket, or have stayed away from the polls altogether. And there are some thousands who argue in this way: "Tammany may have been dishonest, but, after all, were we so very badly off under it? The rich suffered—the laboring men did not. TWEED and SWEENY raised an immense deal of money, but they applied some of it to objects which kept working men in employment. Was not this better than the economy which we have seen under Reform administrations? Therefore, let us have Tammany back, and see what it will do for us." This is not a high moral ground to take—but there are people who *do* take it. No one who goes about the City, and hears the different opinions of different classes, can doubt that the views thus summed up are held by large numbers of the laboring classes. Tammany was bountiful and open-handed—money and whisky could always be obtained from it. Reform and Mr. GREEN lock up the Treasury. This is the kind of talk one constantly hears, and it had its effect in the election of Tuesday. The classes in whose interest the Treasury has been faithfully guarded reverted to their old apathy, and would not vote. The other classes voted, and thus Tammany, under JOHN MORRISSEY, has made a long stride toward a new lease of power. If we are not very careful, it will eventually become as powerful and as mischievous as in the worst days of TWEED.

Much might—perhaps ought to be—said concerning the tactics pursued by some of our own leaders. Instead of finding fault with them, which might seem an ungracious thing to do at the present moment, we will put one or two questions, and ask them to think them over candidly, and without annoyance or ill-feeling. It will be of no use to get angry. Rather let us take friendly counsel together.

1. Do you think that it is wise to put up all sorts of candidates for office, and trust to the party papers to pull them through? Would it not be a much more honorable course to choose good men all round—men like JOHN A. KING, F. W. TOBEY, HAMILTON FISH, Jr., and others? Do not expect THE TIMES, and *Buffalo Commercial*, and *Albany Journal*, and other papers, to be able to carry through bad men. They cannot do it, and will not try.

2. Do you think that it is wise to leave the management of the party in New-York City in two or three hands, and those not the best that could be found, by any means? It is said by our enemies that the Custom-house controls our politics. In one sense, we half wish it did, for Collector ARTHUR is a man of conscience and high principle, and would never willingly put a bad man before the people for office. But what are we to think of——well, we will mention no names.

3. Do you think you made much by that alliance with Apollo Hall? Or, that you drew away many votes from Tammany Democrats? In 1871, the Democratic majority in the City was 29,189. Yesterday it was 31,981. So you do not seem to have reduced the Tammany vote. And how many Apollo Hall votes did you get for yourselves? How many Republican votes did you drive away? In 1871 our total vote in the City was 54,155. Yesterday it was 35,879. So we do not seem to have gained much in that direction.

We merely put these points by way of suggestion. The managers may think them frivolous, or they may turn round and say, "THE TIMES did not help us." If they are disposed to say that, we shall tell them plainly that we helped more than we are ever likely to do again if they give us a fresh dose of Apollo Hall Alliances and Coroner Flynns.

KINGS COUNTY.

The results of the election in Kings County may be briefly summed up. The Republican managers have failed of what seemed a possible if not a probable victory, and the Democratic managers have only saved the county by abandoning all their personal ambitions, and naming some of their most conspicuous opponents for the best offices. The Republican Party, it may as well be said, has been the victim of some indifferent management. There are two nearly sinecure offices of considerable value in the County Government, which were filled at this election. One was that of Register, the other that of County Clerk. For these there were named by the Republicans two prominent politicians, Messrs. DUTCHER and SHAURMAN, one of whom already held an important elective office. Both these gentlemen were of excellent reputation, but they were not of the stamp to suit the temper of the hour, which demanded the presentation of conspicuously disinterested men. For Mayor, the final nomination was a good one, and had it been made in the first place, might have changed the result in the county. Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON was named too late to bring to the polls all the strength he unquestionably had. His opponent, Mr. HUNTER, is a popular man, of showy qualities, and very well known as a determined enemy of the Ring in his own party. When the Ring nominated him, the feeling was general that he only needed a strong reform backing to make him master of the situation, and he got it.

The defeat of Mr. PERRY for the Senate was largely the result of the labors of an energetic body of gentlemen, who, last Winter, sought to make themselves the conspicuous representatives of the reform movement. Mr. PERRY was unfortunate enough not to recognize their claims, and to give greater respect to the views of the Committee of One Hundred—a course entirely reasonable and honorable. In doing so he incurred the special spite of the so-called "Committee of Fifty," and they have succeeded in defeating him. He has not at any time been, as a certain paper charges, the tool of a Ring in the Republican Party. On the contrary, he has the honor of being underhandedly opposed by some men, who, if anybody, can be justly called the Republican "Ring."

It must be remembered that Kings County has never been proved to be a Republican county. The Democratic majorities have hitherto been largely fraudulent, but the only Republican candidate, so far as we now recall, who has ever carried the county on a State ticket, is Gov. DIX, and the same year that this happened Mr. GREELEY also had a majority. The result, therefore, is not a reverse. It is only an unexpected and disappointing failure. It has, however, this feature of encouragement: The voters were largely influenced by a desire for reform. They were sadly mistaken in some of their votes, but that was their motive, and it is a motive which every good citizen, of whatever party, will be glad to see called into activity. We may add that its strength was clearly shown in this case by the fact that both JOHN C. JACOBS and Judge GILBERT ran badly behind their tickets.

THE DINNER OF THE PERIOD.

The reduction of family expenses being a matter of vital importance to the head of almost every family in the community, there comes up, as connected with this question, another, which, although not so grave, is one of very considerable interest. Must this diminution of expenditure involve any considerable self-denial of the pleasures of hospitality? We have already considered this question in a general way, but there remains something more to be said about it. And to look the matter squarely in the face, the diminution of expenditure forced upon almost all of us during the coming Winter will oblige many persons who have hitherto entertained their friends in a modest way, to give up for the present the enjoyment of even moderate domestic conviviality. For even after a conformity to the scale of expenditure, which is indicated by doing with second-best bonnets, there will still remain to many of us the unpleasant necessity of sacrificing all superfluity. Those who even in the "flush" times that are now past have had but little money to spend in gathering their friends around them, will now, in too many cases, have none. We say too many, for we look at this subject in no sour, ascetic spirit. To forego hospitality and the enjoyment of the pleasures of rational sociability, is not only a sacrifice on the part of individuals of one of the true delights of life, but it is a real injury to society, involving as it does the loss of a refining and humanizing influence, which, much needed by all people, is preeminently desirable among ours, absorbed as we are apt to be in the material interests of life, and prone, when we do not move in large masses, to solitary, silent, moody habits. Whatever brings men and women together in a humor to be pleased with each other, makes them talk freely, and thus learn to understand, and so, generally, to like each other, has a tendency to knit society together, and thus make it a living body which can act freely as one whole. Thus, sociability is no mere meaningless pastime, but has a real value. It is unquestionably true that many an unreasonable aversion, many an unfounded prejudice has been done away with, many an incipient misunderstanding set right and prevented from becoming serious, by a social meeting which made friendly intercourse almost unavoidable.

While, therefore, we regret that such meetings must be somewhat fewer for a while than they have been for some time past, let us, each one to the best of his ability, do all that we can to be, if less "elegant," even more sociable than we have been heretofore. Let us even have friends to dinner. For dinner is a great institution. Dinner is one of the great differences between civilized and savage life. The savage feeds, or at best feasts; the civilized man dines. And the difference between feeding and dining, is that dining is a regular, orderly, and, in its best form, an eminently sociable performance, in which eating and drinking inspire sociability, and sociability lends grace to eating and drinking. Nowadays, too, dinners to which friends are invited, are given at a time when all the work, at least the rough work, of the day is done; and it is a form of social enjoyment peculiarly adapted to our society, in which we are all more or less workers, and in which comparatively very few of us have any serious work on our hands after 6 o'clock in the evening. So far, then, from wishing to see a diminution of the practice of friends dining together, the wise social economist would encourage it, and would have it more common than it has been heretofore. For there is reason to fear that many persons have denied themselves the pleasure of this form of hospitality, because they felt that they could not "give dinners" in the style which has been too common among our rich people, and *quasi* rich people, for some years past. They have been foolishly ashamed, not of their poverty, for they were not poor in any proper sense of the word, but of their moderate style of living, and because they could not "dine" Crœsus as Crœsus "dined" them, they have not asked him to their table. Perhaps they thought that he would not come to their modest entertainment. Let them try him; and, take our word for it, they would in most cases find themselves mistaken; for Crœsus is in many cases a thorough good fellow. And if he should not come, why so much the worse for Crœsus. It must be confessed, however, that it is generally Mrs. Crœsus who is chiefly feared; and, take our word for that, too, that Mrs. Crœsus is really no more to be feared than Mrs. Grundy is.

The point to be attained in dinner-giving, is, first of all, of course, a comfortable, enjoyable dinner, well cooked and nicely served. But that every good housewife should be able to give to her family every day. And when friends are asked, all that is necessary in this respect to a pleasant dinner is a moderate increase in quantity—the addition of a course or two and a little wine. To come down to particulars—soup, fish, a roast, birds, dessert, and two kinds of wine make a dinner fit for anybody, if it is well cooked and well served; and the cost of these is not so great that it need be at all oppressive, except to those who, as we have said, feel themselves obliged to forego all hospitality. As to numbers, a dinner party of between six and a dozen, in which all can enjoy anything that is said at table, is far more enjoyable than those large assemblies that sit down solemnly to toil through a surfeit of courses. And why must there be an influx of strange servants, of a more or less sable hue, at every dinner party? Is there any reason for the presence of that triumvirate, Cæsar, Quashee, and Antony, with, perhaps, Pontius Pilate at the sideboard—we beg pardon, *buffet*—in the character of "butler," as governor of the feast? We all know that they don't belong in the house any more than we do, and that their very white cotton gloves are not part of the establishment. Why not let us be content with the ordinary service of the household, and, if necessary, help ourselves and others a little? Even that fosters good feeling, and sometimes makes talk. Of dinner-giving on the scale and in the spirit that we have thus suggested there has been too little; there cannot be too much, and there need not be, even this Winter, a great diminution. Whoever cannot enjoy that may better feed by himself or feast with savages; he has not in him the spirit of real sociability.

ANNEXATION.

There seems to be no doubt that both in this City and in Westchester County there was a decided majority of votes in favor of the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York. The effect of that vote is, briefly, as follows: We have increased the area contained within our Municipal boundary by about one-half; in other words, the New-York of 1874 will have an area of about 21,000 acres instead of 14,000 acres as at present. We have added to our population some 30,000 to 40,000 people; we have increased the number of our wards by two—the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; we have acquired an eighth school district, a sixth Police Justice's district, and a tenth judicial district of the City. Until there is a new apportionment of Assembly and Congressional districts, the territory annexed will continue to form part of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, and part of the Ninth Senate District, the Second Judicial District, and the Eleventh Congressional District of the State.

Some of the clauses of the act of annexation referring to the election and appointment of local officers for the new territory are rather slovenly drawn, and will require amendment from the next Legislature. For example, it is provided that in the two new wards there shall be elected next Fall "such Municipal and local officers as may be by law voted for in each of the other wards of said City." But under the charter, the Board of Aldermen to be elected next year are to be chosen as follows: Three from each of the five Senate districts of the City and six from the City at large. As the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will continue to form part of the Ninth Senate District, which does not belong to the City at all, it is clear that under existing laws the territory annexed could only participate in the election of the six Aldermen at large, and would, practically, be left without any direct representation in the Board of Aldermen. Again, the act provides that on or before Dec. 15 of this year, the Mayor must nominate to the Board of Aldermen a Police Justice for the new district just created. The term of office of this appointee is to be "the same as that of other Police Justices of the City of New-York." As the terms of the ten Police Justices now in office vary from ten to six years, it may require some little ingenuity to discover how long the eleventh Justice has to serve.

By incorporating Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge with New-York, we add to our bonded debt a sum of about $1,250,000, and add to our assessment-roll real and personal estate now valued at about $8,000,000. We are probably within the mark in assuming that under the system applied to other wards in the City, the two new ones will be made to yield an assessed valuation of $16,000,000. The functions of the local officers now managing the affairs of the annexed towns, are to be transferred on Dec. 31, 1873, to the county Supervisors, and these Supervisors are directed to pay prior to July 2, 1874, "all valid claims against their respective towns, which have been duly audited by the respective Board of Town Auditors thereof." As in the general balance of accounts there can hardly fail to be a strong effort to put through several jobs, those chiefly concerned had better keep a sharp watch over the proceedings of these Town Auditors. On July 2, 1874, "all books, papers, money, and other property" belonging to the annexed towns is to be turned over to the Controller of the City of New-York, and the City in like manner inherits all debts, actions, and causes of action pertaining to its new territory.

It is over six years ago since Mr. GREEN, as Controller of the Parks, first directed attention to the necessity for giving the City a limited jurisdiction over the territory whose assets and liabilities he will shortly take cognizance of as Controller of the City. In consequence of his recommendations, the Commissioners of Parks were vested with such control over the Westchester shore of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and over the grades of streets and avenues in the lower part of Westchester County, as enabled them to provide for the continuation of Seventh avenue by tunnel, for the continuation of the Boulevard by suspension bridge, and for the regulation of the bulkhead lines between Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil. The impossibility of getting the county towns to pay their legal share of the expenses of such improvements, have hitherto greatly retarded their progress. Now that the towns have become a part of the City, this drawback exists no longer. The act of annexation very properly confides to the Department of Parks the control of all improvements in Westchester County. They have had the drawing up of the plans from the first, and their engineers and surveyors are presumably best qualified to carry their own work to its natural termination.

KANSAS.

THE LEGISLATURE—OPPOSITION CANDIDATES IN THE MAJORITY—A MIXED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Returns have been received from forty-one of the sixty-four counties in Kansas, and the results generally are such as to hardly leave room for doubt as to the Legislature standing from ten to twenty majority in favor of the opposition candidates. Many of these, however, are Republicans, and are expected to act with the regularly-elected Republicans upon all party matters. The heaviest Republican losses are in the formerly strongest Republican counties, while the principal cities of the State, heretofore straight, are now much mixed; in fact the whole business is mixed, and the United States Senatorial succession a matter of no little confusion on all sides. Of the counties heard from, fifty-one legislative districts have been carried by the opposition and twenty-two by the Republicans, with twenty-seven districts yet to be heard from. County tickets throughout the State are in as peculiar a condition as the legislative, hardly a county electing a straight ticket. The next Senate will have three additional opposition members, all the vacancies having been filled. Contrary to general expectations, while the vote in several sections was unusually heavy, the indications are that the total vote polled was light, probably less than 100,000.

REPUBLICAN AND FARMERS' NOMINEES FOR THE LEGISLATURE RETURNED.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATCHISON, Nov. 4.—The whole Republican ticket, except Treasurer, is elected in this county by a majority of from 50 to 350. Col. Quigg (Dem.) is elected Treasurer by 50 majority. Judge Horton is elected Representative from the city District by 496 majority. In one of the county districts George A. Thompson, the farmers' candidate, is elected.

Full returns from this county show that Col. Kuhs, the farmers' candidate for County Clerk, is elected by 12 majority. D. G. Wilson, Republican, is elected Representative from the Sixth District by 22 majority. This gives the Republicans two of the three Representatives. In the Fifth District, Samuel Hover, the farmers' candidate, is elected by 17 majority.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 4.—The Republicans have elected D. R. Anthony to the Legislature from the First Ward, by 250 majority. He is pledged to advance the interests of the farmers and laboring men. Thos. P. Fenton, Democrat, was elected in the Fourth Ward without opposition. It is thought that Geo. A. Moon, Republican, is elected in the Second Ward by a small majority. The Republican candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer are probably elected, and Medill, Republican, for Representative from the Twenty-fourth District, is probably elected.

Special dispatches to the *Times* give the result in fifteen or twenty counties, showing favorably to the farmers' nominees for the Legislature. Bronson, Granger, is elected in Douglass County to fill the vacancy in the State Senate. Pestand, Independent, goes to the Legislature from Ellsworth County; Nathan Springer, Granger, is probably elected in Doniphan County; Allan Reid, Republican, in Marshal County; John H. Harrison, Granger, in Franklin County; Leach, Granger, in Neosho County, and Gilbert, Granger, in Allen County. The farmers have elected representatives in Lubette and Miami Counties. Riley County elects the farmers' ticket, including two Representatives, and Franklin County two farmers' candidates.

Boyd (Dem.), is probably elected to the Legislature from Montgomery County. Anderson contests Jas. E. White (Rep.) John Watts, J. H. Edson, Wm. Roe, and J. C. Horton were probably elected to the Legislature from Douglas County. Bourbon County elects one Granger and probably two Republicans to the Legislature. J. W. Taylor (Dem.) is elected Representative from the Second Ward of this city by a majority of two.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Nov. 4.—The election in this city has gone Republican, and with two or three exceptions the Republican County ticket is probably elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHARACTER AND COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The few additional returns received to-day do not materially alter the result, and the figures telegraphed you last night may be regarded as about the result of the Massachusetts election. The new Legislature contains a larger number of trained and experienced legislators than usual. More than half the Senators have been in one branch or the other one, two, or three terms, and several of the members of the House have been in the Senate. There is a good sprinkling of able lawyers in the two houses, a few of especial prominence—ex-Judge Aiken, of Greenfield, most conspicuous—several business men of recognised ability, and two or three leading manufacturers; so that the Legislature of this year ought to approach somewhat nearer to the sound, sensible, and thoughtful sort which the State has needed and aimed for, but has so lamentably fallen short of in many cases. A larger number than usual of old legislators are returned. Moses Kimball, Republican, goes back to the House for his thirteenth term; Hon. Charles Hale, Republican, was a member of the House from 1856 to 1860, and was Speaker in 1859; Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, Republican Mayor of Boston for seven years, was in the house in 1847 and 1848 and again in 1872. Nathaniel Sever, from Boston, Democrat, was a member in 1840, 1849, and 1851; Addison Gilbert, of Gloucester, is probably the senior member of the House, having first served in 1836 and 1837. Fifteen Senators are re-elected. George F. Verrey, Senator from the First Worcester District, is the first Democratic Senator elected from Worcester since the Republican Party came into existence. The friends of Gov. Washburn explain the astonishing somersault of Worcester as largely due to local quarrels, and the contest between Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists. The bitter feeling engendered by the fight before the Republican Convention, between the Butler and Washburn Republicans of that city, was carried into the election. The Washburn men carried their delegates and defeated the Butler delegates, and a series of lager-beer prosecutions followed the convention, which only served to rasp the beaten Butler men, so that they joined with the Democrats and carried the city where it had never gone before since Republicanism became a party name. John Quincy Adams, Jr., elected to the House, is claimed by the Republicans, although he went out when Johnsonism came in. When Greeley was nominated for President he refused to act with the Democrats, and if he voted at all voted for Grant. There will be one colored man in the House—J. B. Smith, the famous caterer and friend of Sumner, Wilson, Phillips, Garrison, and the long line of anti-slavery leaders, having been re-elected from Cambridge. The latest count shows 174 Republicans in the House and 64 Democrats. Two are to be heard from, one of which is in doubt and the other unquestionably Republican. The Senate stands 29 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

MARYLAND.

SCATTERING GAINS BY THE REPUBLICANS IN MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—In the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, the Republicans make scattering gains. In Caroline County they elect one member to the House of Delegates; in Kent the County Surveyor. They carry Talbot on the State ticket, and elect both candidates for the House of Delegates, and also Surveyor. In Somerset they elect one member to the House of Delegates, a County Commissioner, Surveyor, and probably Sheriff. The Democrats carry Cecil and Queen Anne solidly; Wicomico is in doubt on the vote for House of Delegates, there being some prospect that the independent ticket is chosen. No returns are received here yet from Dorchester or Worcester. Queen Anne County gives 211 majority for local option.

SCATTERING RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The returns from the various parts of the State are scattering, and come in very slowly. The Democrats carry Baltimore County by about 600 majority, and Carroll County by about 400 majority. In Caroline County Williams, Republican, is elected to the House of Delegates. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket. The Democrats carry Cecil County by about 370 majority, a large Democratic gain. It is said the Republicans carry Charles County by a small majority on the legislative and county ticket. Frederick County elects the Republican ticket, except for Sheriff, by from 100 to 500 majority. Woolford's majority in Howard County is 51. The Republicans claim to have elected one member of the House of Delegates in this county. The Democratic majority in Kent County on the State ticket is 60. Goldsborough, Republican, for Controller, carried Talbot County by 48 majority. Valleant, Republican, and Seth, independent, are elected to the House of Delegates; the remainder of the ticket is Democratic. Harford County gives Woolford a majority of 581. The Democrats elect their Legislative ticket by a majority of 670. The returns from Montgomery County show the election of the entire Democratic Legislative and county tickets. Woolford, the Democratic candidate for Controller, has 461 majority in the county.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—The Democratic State ticket is elected in Allegheny County by a small majority. The Democrats elected McCulloch for the Senate, and one Delegate. The Republicans elected two Delegates, and one is still in doubt.

Dr. Mudd, Republican, is elected to the Senate from Charles County, and it is thought that S. Taylor, Republican, is elected to the Senate from Prince George County.

Queen Anne County has gone Democratic by 300 majority.

In Somerset County Bratton, Democrat, is elected to the Senate by 93 majority.

From the latest returns it is estimated that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democrats, 69; Republicans, 15. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 73.

ILLINOIS.

THE VOTE IN CAIRO—CONTEST BETWEEN TWO LADIES FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Bross, for County Judge; Martin, for Treasurer and Lynch, for Clerk, are elected. Mrs. P. A. Taylor has a plurality of 322 in this city, and is probably elected School Superintendent, though the county vote, which is strong for Mrs. Brown, will make the race a close one. The male candidates for School Superintendent received but a small vote. Wilson, anti-railroad, for Commissioner, is probably defeated. Fisher, and probably Hodges and Sanders, are elected Commissioners.

MICHIGAN.

COMSTOCK, DEMOCRAT, IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ELECTED.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Comstock, Democrat, for Congress in the Fifth District, is elected by about 200 majority.

COMMON-SENSE.

From the Utica Herald.

The vote in the State is light, and indicates the prevalence of the same general apathy manifested in the Western States. There is no gain in the Democratic vote, but a greater falling off in the Republican than in the Democratic. Our people do not come out in the "off years" as the Democrats do. There are good reasons for this. The principal strength of our opponents lies in the cities and villages, and is therefore easy to get to the polls, while ours is scattered over the country and is greatest in the rural districts, where it costs more travel and expense to get out the voters. The hard times, too, have doubtless had their influence. Although the Government is in no way responsible for them, there is a disposition felt, on the part of many, to hold the party in power responsible for everything, from wet weather and droughts to earthquakes, and our opponents have done all they could to foster this feeling. It has not secured them votes, but probably has induced some to stay at home and let political matters take care of themselves. This is to be regretted, but the facts cannot be changed, however discreditable they may be to the American citizen, who should never neglect his duty to express his preferences through the ballot-box as often as an election is held.

No Governor has been more efficient or popular than our present Chief Magistrate. His administration is universally liked, and we believe there really exists as universal a desire to second his efforts at retrenchment and reform. But after having done a good job, as they did last Fall, our people are too apt to settle down into a state of peaceful satisfaction, if not of apathy and indifference, until roused to action again by some pressing emergency or some aggravating outrage. This appears to be their condition this Fall. They are reposing on the laurels won last year, seeming to fancy that well-enough will take care of itself with so good a man as Gov. Dix at the head of the Government. They will see their mistake when they look over the returns. It will be well for them if they take the lesson to heart in the future, and do not let another election go by default in the same way.

Another cause of our light vote we attribute to the imperfect manner in which the campaign was conducted by our friends in many parts of the State. Here and there, as in Oneida County, we have evidences of faithful and conscientious work. These show what might have been done with the same earnest efforts everywhere else. In this we see cause for regret, but not for despondency.

It should also be borne in mind that in several Senatorial districts, our friends were so indiscreet as to nominate suspected and personally unpopular men. They awakened enthusiasm on the part of their retainers and immediate followers, but their nominations fell like wet blankets on the voting masses who neither seek nor expect official patronage and favor. This influence did not confine itself to their particular districts, but extended itself over the entire State. It gave excuse for the charge that the great Republican Party indorsed corruptionists and mercenaries. This saddened the hearts of many good men, who permitted themselves to fall into the natural but fatal mistake of staying at home and leaving the field to be contested, single-handed, by the few faithful Republicans who never allow personal considerations to outweigh or obscure principles, and never fail, when the alternative presents itself, of choosing the lesser of two evils.

The loss of the State ticket is a calamity and matter for deep regret, especially as it throws the canals into the hands of their enemies. But, if we have secured both Houses of the Legislature, as we hope and believe, we can still do much for the further redemption of the State. Let us profit by our loss, and do what we can, as patriotic citizens, to prevent further disaster to the party and the State. Adversity has its advantages as well as its lessons. Both are ours.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE LORD MAYOR AND HIS GUESTS—MR. BRIGHT'S REAPPEARANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

Although Mr. Watson, of Erie, has not yet been presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, he has been asked to dinner at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor is an inscrutable mystery to Frenchmen, but I presume his character and functions are better understood in America. It is possible, however, that a word of explanation may not be out of place as to the manner in which his hospitalities are administered. He receives £8,000, (the next Lord Mayor will have £10,000,) in order to give dinners and dances during his year of office, and it is the custom to spend a good deal more out of his private income. The Lord Mayor is expected, of course, to entertain distinguished public men, also the various municipal officials and members of city guilds and societies. But, if he did only this he could not spend half of his money. He makes up the rest of his company as he pleases out of his own private circle, or the people whom he knows in business, or anybody who scrapes acquaintance with him. The dinner at which Mr. Watson was present was given in honor of the Cloth-workers', Stationers', Fruiterers', and other companies connected with the city, and the general company, of which Mr. Watson was one, was large and miscellaneous, including the Mayor of Chicago, the Postmaster of Victoria, and others. An invitation to a dinner of this kind, given by the Lord Mayor individually, in the exercise of his own personal discretion, is, of course, a very different thing from a public act of the corporation. It is, perhaps, natural, however, that Mr. Watson and his friends should value the honor in proportion to the efforts they made to obtain it. Mr. Watson's appearance on this occasion was not impressive. As one of the guests said to me, "He is a fine man to look at, but you mustn't go much further." His speech was lamentable. It consisted of only a few commonplace sentences: yet he was obliged to read it, with much stammering and stuttering, from a bit of paper. That an American should not be able to make a speech is thought in this country to be very strange.

MR. BRIGHT'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Bright's reappearance certainly seems to have acted, for the moment, as a tonic on the Liberal Party. His speech has excited great enthusiasm, and even where it has not excited enthusiasm, it has been received with a respectful sympathy, which contrasts forcibly with the manner in which he used to be regarded a dozen years ago by many Liberals as well as by the Conservatives. He was very much afraid that he would break down, but almost up to the moment when he rose to speak there were doubts whether he would not shrink from the effort. But he got through his task in a way that showed that his apprehensions were, in a great degree, imaginary. He was rather nervous, but his voice is fuller and stronger than it was just before he went into seclusion, and it stood him in good stead to the end. Now that he has taken this plunge into public life, he is evidently much better for it. He has more confidence in his own powers, and is more at ease, and he will probably be heard from time to time when Parliament meets. Of the political effect of his speech it is too soon to speak. That can hardly be judged till the measures of the Government are produced, and then it will be seen whether they may not have been somewhat prejudiced by alarmed suspicion on the one hand, and by the disappointment of undue expectations on the other. If the Government touch either the land or the Church, they will run their heads against a very hard wall. Next month the Cabinet will hold a series of meetings to settle its plans, but they will not be known, though they may be guessed at, till the Spring.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

The almost unanimous view which is taken in this country of the present state of things in France supplies a significant indication of the philosophical predilections of Englishmen. The general feeling is undoubtedly in favor of the Republic and against the Monarchy, and it is amusing to observe the way in which even journals usually found on the aristocratic and Conservative side-rail at and abuse both Legitimists and Orleanists as conspirators of the blackest dye. This only shows what a great many other things show—that Englishmen are at heart essentially republican. Of course, many, perhaps most, of those who are so enthusiastic about a republic in France would be shocked and horrified at the idea of such a thing in their own country; but here they are fettered and confined by old traditions, habits, and personal considerations. In dealing with France they can indulge their prepossessions freely, and it is quite clear that these are in favor of a republic. A monarchy exists in England because it has existed for so long, and this will, no doubt, furnish a sufficient reason for its continuing to exist. But if Englishmen had, for any reason, to start again, it is tolerably certain that they would not think a throne indispensable. The truth is that the genuine republicanism of England exists in the educated and intelligent middle classes, rather than in the lower. The latter are scarcely aware how far the government of the nation is identical—except for some forms—with that of a republic; while the former, knowing that in substance it really is a republic, are not disposed to make any violent changes on account of empty formalities and old names. Anybody who knows France will hesitate to say that she is as yet fit for a republic; but it is plain that Englishmen have set their hearts on one being set up, and will be mightily disappointed if the project breaks down.

THE GREAT BALDACCHINO QUESTION.

The *Baldacchino* controversy may or may not hereafter be numbered among the great questions of the nineteenth century; but it is just now exciting a good deal of interest in certain sections of the Church of England. Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, has given a solemn hearing to the case in the Consistory Court, and there are people who, apparently, believe that the most momentous issues hang on his decision. It is just possible that there may be some of my readers who actually do not know what a *baldacchino* is. It is derived from the old word, *baldach*, which, in the Middle Ages, was used to describe a particular sort of rich cloth, which was woven at Babylon. As the state canopies over the altar in Roman Catholic churches were made of *baldach*, the canopies of this stuff took the name of the material, and were called *baldacchinos*. The question now at issue is whether a covering of this kind is a legal decoration in any of the churches of the English Establishment. It has been proposed to erect one in St. Barnabas, Pimlico, a well-known seat of Ritualism in its most highly developed form, and a number of the parishioners have petitioned against it as an outrage on the Protestant religion. It is admitted by the advocates of the *baldacchino* that it is equivalent to a canopy or covering of state, and that it is used as a mark of distinction and special honors. The one proposed for St. Barnabas is on four pillars, with a pointed roof, and three gables fronting different ways. It will be, in fact, a small house covering and inclosing the altar. It will be extremely rich in ornament, with twisted columns and mosaics. It is denied that this canopy has any symbolical religious meaning, and cases are mentioned in which it is to be found in Protestant churches—as, for instance, at Treves and at Milan. The object of the canopy is certainly to enhance the dignity of the altar; but, it is pleaded, there can be no harm in this, as the rules of the Church permit the raising of the altar, and the insertion of the splendidly carved reredoses and brazen gates to fence it off in a special manner from the rest of the church. The counsel for the *baldacchino* also enumerated a number of old churches throughout the country—fifteen in all—where examples of it are to be found. If it had been removed from many churches, that was simply as a matter of taste and not of religion. The politicians, who are represented by Dr. Stephens, an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer, contend that the *baldacchino* is nothing but rank Popery. It is intended, they say, as a mark of superstitious honor and reverence to the corporeal presence of the Savior in the Eucharist, and, if permitted, will give a Romish character to the altar of a Protestant church. At the Reformation all canopies were destroyed as emblems of superstition, and it would be monstrous that they should now be introduced. Dr. Stephens showed by a great many learned citations that the canopy was intended to give special prominence and importance to the Host, as if it were really the body of Christ. The Judge has now shut himself up to consider this great question. There can be no doubt that the object of those who wish to put up this covering in St. Barnabas is to assimilate it to a Roman Catholic place of worship, and to impart a superstitious meaning to the altar by ornament, if they are forbidden to do it by speech. It may be a question whether childish tricks of this kind should have an undue importance attached to them by a solemn public prosecution. Yet trivial as the question may seem, it is important as a sign of the differences which are agitating the Church of England, and which, sooner or later, will end in an explosion.

J. H. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Marta," noticed in these columns a week ago, was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening. It differed from that already adverted to, however, in respect of the personation of *Lionello*, which character was filled by Signor Campanini, when Flotow's bright and melodious opera was done for the first time this season. Yet M. Capoul's work in "Marta" is not a new theme, for it was as *Lionello*, two years ago, that the French tenor produced the strongest impression he has wrought. Now, as then, M. Capoul's effort is that of a capital comedian; the good results of his latest labors, unhappily, have been rather impaired by an attempt to outdo more gifted singers. During Mme. Nilsson's previous stay in New-York, the artist had no inducements—if, indeed, the name is a fit one for a not very sensible motive—to overtax his vocal powers. He had recently come from the Opéra Comique, where Italian voices are unknown, and, in America as in France, he sedulously devoted himself to the execution of his music and the acting of his parts without seeking to produce effects which he could not in reason hope to attain. Since that period M. Capoul has determined upon acquiring a voice which has been denied him, and, in an endeavor to seize upon the shadow he is on the point of losing the substance. We are prompted to make these remarks rather by a glance at M. Capoul's achievements in the present series of entertainments than by his contributions to yesterday's recital. *Lionello* is his best rôle, and its performance has so many excellences that we should be sorry for the sake of the artist's exertions in "Marta" and other light elements of the Italian repertoire, if he persisted in a course which must end in his sudden disappearance from the lyric stage. When M. Capoul uses his voice with the art taught in the best schools of Europe, and especially in France, he is a most welcome *tenore di grazia*. And as he is always *facile princeps* as an actor, he has advantages which very few rivals possess. Last evening he was welcomed with much cordiality, and, in the duet with *Marta* in act the second—especially in the passage "Ah, ride del mio pianto"—in the "M'appari," which had to be repeated; and in the finale of the third act, where the gentleman's eloquent delivery was quite as acceptable as more silvery tones, he won great applause. There were no other notable incidents. As usual, "The Last Rose of Summer" was redemanded, and so was the *brindisi* of Signor Del Puente. We might add that the representation passed off very smoothly—but that is no novelty this season. "Marta" will be given once again at the Saturday matinée. To-morrow, "Gli Ugonotti" will be the attraction.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The final performances of "She Stoops to Conquer" may now be attended at Wallack's. On Monday, Mr. Lester Wallack will appear in Robertson's "Ours," thus fulfilling a promise that his present engagement is not to embrace revivals of old comedies only. Meanwhile, it is certain that Mr. Wallack's acting may be enjoyed in one of the best works in the language. The large audiences whose presence throughout the past fortnight has indicated that the public is aware of the fact, are evidence that the reminder is not offered so much in the interest of the house as in that of the play-goer. The chances of witnessing an equally good representation of an equally admirable piece are year after year becoming less numerous.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GEN. RICHARD DELAFIELD.

Brevet Major Gen. Richard Delafield, late Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, died yesterday, at Washington, in his seventy-sixth year, and after having served fifty-two years in the Engineer Corps. He was appointed cadet from New-York to the Military Academy in 1814, graduated in 1818, served as assistant to the American Commission under the Treaty of Ghent in that year, was promoted First Lieutenant Aug. 29, 1820, Captain in 1828, and Major in 1838, when he was appointed Superintendent at West Point, which position he held till 1845. In 1855 he went with Major Mordecai and Capt. Geo. B. McClellan to the Crimea, to observe the contest there. From 1856 to 1861 he resumed the control of the academy. Many military works, especially in the defense of the Southern ports, were designed and executed by him. At the outbreak of the rebellion Gen. Delafield served on the staff of Gov. Morgan, of New-York, and was most active in organizing the large quota of the State to the national defense. He was promoted Brigadier General in 1864, and was in charge of the Engineer Bureau till 1866, when he retired. He was promoted in 1865 to the rank of Brevet Major General for his long and faithful services. President Grant and Gen. Sherman were with the veteran officer during his last hours.

HENRY R. TRACY.

Henry R. Tracy, a widely-known journalist, died of consumption at the residence of his sister in Cambridgeport, Mass., last evening. Mr. Tracy was about fifty years of age. He was at one time connected with a New-York paper, and one of the Washington papers. In Boston he had been connected with the *Herald* and other papers, and was a man of more than average talents.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad who are not interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad was held to-day at noon in the Merchants' Exchange, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take any steps they may deem best to secure the interests of the stockholders, either by getting the lessees to give up the lease or by effecting a compromise to the mutual advantage of lessors and lessees, or by resorting to legal action, if they think best, reporting first to an adjourned meeting to be called by the said committee.

HEAVY FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—The heavy commission house of Sterling Price & Co., in this city, has made an assignment, and its affairs will be wound up by George J. Davis, the general Assignee, by appointment of the United States Court for this district.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

DEPRESSION IN STOCKS.

ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL—THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

People went down town yesterday, after the holiday incident to election, with a feeling that matters were in a fair way to mend, so far as the Stock market was concerned, and that the days of better prices were near at hand. Before 10 o'clock, however, the news was received from Philadelphia that the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in a bad way, and that it was probable that the usual dividend would not be declared. This news served to put a "damper" on stock speculation for a rise, and as soon as the Exchange opened the effect upon the market became evident. No one was bold enough to stand in the breach in the face of such depressing intelligence, and there was a rapid decline in the price of all the stocks upon the list. New-York Central, which many supposed would hold up best, was extremely weak, and fell to 78 in a short time. This was attributed to large sales by Commodore Vanderbilt, who is believed to be gathering funds to support the other stocks in which he is also heavily interested. Lake Shore, Harlem, and North-western held up better than other stocks upon the list, their decline being merely nominal. The news from Philadelphia, later in the day, that the Pennsylvania Railroad directors had adjourned without coming to any decision concerning a dividend, was supplemented by the information that the dividend would be paid, but that the stockholders would receive scrip instead of the usual five per cent. in cash. There was a better feeling after this announcement, and the stock market rallied slightly. The mere matter of the adjournment of the Board of Directors without declaring a dividend would not have had such an effect upon the street, were it not that the Texas Pacific Construction Company's paper was not paid at maturity. Directors of the Pennsylvania Central appear as indorsers on the part of the Texas Pacific Construction Company's paper, but that which they guarantee, so far as known, has been taken care of. Besides the trouble brought about by the complications in the Pennsylvania Central, there were rumors of all sorts concerning the embarrassments of one or two of Vanderbilt's brokerage houses, which, so far as is known, were totally unfounded. Besides the different causes already mentioned, which tended to depress the market, rumors were current of new trouble in Erie, which were taken to be well founded by many on account of the sudden and sharp fall in the price of the stock. The lowest quotation was 39½, a fall of 4¼ per cent. for the day. It was said in the morning that Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, the London agents of Erie, were in trouble, but this report was not confirmed by any of the parties doing business for them on this side. A TIMES reporter called at the office of Baaltzer & Taaks, the stock-brokers of Bischoffheim & Goldschmidt in this City, and inquired if there was any truth in the rumor. One of the firm said that he could not say whether the report was correct or not. Nothing had come to him authoritatively announcing that Bischoffsheim was in trouble. So far as his firm was concerned they had no interest involved, as their accounts with Bischoffsheim had been settled up several days ago, and since then there had been no transactions of any importance. The latest dispatches from London gave no intimation that Bischoffsheim was in trouble, and he was disposed to discredit the report. In the street rumors also prevailed that some of the paper of the Erie Railway had gone to protest, but, so far as could be ascertained, this was not the case. A further story was prevalent that one of the stockholders would make an application to-day to throw the company into bankruptcy. The party who proposed to make the application was stated to be a prominent Ex-Director of Erie. This rumor could not be substantiated, but apropos to it there was received at THE TIMES office a circular issued by the company, in which it is argued that the Erie dividend was earned, all figures and statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Besides this, it appears that the officers of the company have discovered a conspiracy to injure their credit by the publication of figures which they claim are not authentic. The circular is as follows:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 31st Oct., 1873.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this company to lay before you the following facts:

For some time past the directors of this company have been aware of the persistent and unscrupulous efforts of the friends of its late administration to injure the credit of the company and to defame the character of its officers. The principal means through which these results have been sought have been by bribing clerks in this office to procure for publication statements, ostensibly from the books of the company, but which pretended statements have been wholly fictitious, or garbled and incomplete, intended to impair the credit of the company, to depreciate its stock and securities, and to aid a reckless speculation by thus deceiving the public.

Some of the prominent leaders in this conspiracy, as an additional motive, are actuated by revenge, knowing that they will be compelled by legal proceedings to make restitution for frauds committed by them while they were in the service of the company.

The company has recently learned that within a few days two of its clerks had compiled a voluminous account, ostensibly from the books of the company, which they had agreed to sell to the conspirators for a number of thousand dollars. Private meetings with these clerks have been held to determine in what manner the greatest damage could be done to this company: and this fraud would have been consummated but for its fortunate detection.

The original account, thus invented, is now in the possession of this company.

By the sworn confession of these clerks, the company for the first time understands in full detail the ramifications of this conspiracy, and the plans of these unprincipled adventurers and speculators upon the good fame of the company and its present administration. Not only was it proposed that a simultaneous publication of this fraud should be made in New-York and in London, so as most to injure the credit of this company and enable the perpetrators to reap a rich harvest, in both markets, by short sales of Erie stock; but it seems to have been seriously questioned whether legal proceedings in bankruptcy, or by an application for a Receiver, might not simultaneously be begun to still further assist this stock-jobbing speculation.

By the same sworn confession it appears that this pretended statement was in every part, in each item, in gross, and in detail a mere fiction, not taken from, or compiled from, any books, accounts, or vouchers whatever, but was invented out of the mere imagination of its authors, to suit the taste and purposes of the proposed purchasers; and the same clerks also testify, as is the fact, (and on this point I speak from personal examination and knowledge,) that the accounts of this company recently published by its President are just, accurate, and true accounts as they appear on the books of this company, and that the statements of estimated weekly earnings furnished to the press have in every instance been less in amount than the actual earnings for the periods named as finally returned.

The accounts of this company are, and always have been, open to the inspection of any honest seeker after truth who has any proper interest in their examination. But this company will not longer permit a continuance of these base attempts to seduce and degrade its employes, so destructive of all discipline, so injurious to its credit, to go unpunished, if by an appeal to the law the conspirators can be restrained from further crimes of this character.

If there were no other reason for so doing, the public duty of preserving the just credit of this company, at this peculiar time of panic and distrust, in the interest of every merchant and of every great corporation in the country, would alone compel the adoption of the course indicated.

I am directed to send this statement of facts to you, as this company is informed that the proposed legal proceedings, to be based upon this fictitious account, were to be under your direction as counsel, assuming that you will cheerfully co-operate in any proper measures necessary to prevent the effect of such an attempted fraud upon the public, and wrong to the stockholders of this company.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
(Signed,) LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Acting President Erie Railway Company.

15 WALL STREET., Nov. 3, 1873.

Hon. Lucius Robinson:

Yours of the 31st October is received. A gentleman of very high standing in this community brought several gentlemen at one time to see me, and to get my judgment upon the facts which they were said to be able to reveal.

I examined the matter, and it is enough to say that I did not and shall not *advise any action*. Yours very truly,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

The California and Texas Construction Company, which went to protest yesterday on a note for $300,000 in Philadelphia, was organized to build the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and had a capital of $10,000,000, of which $9,000,000 had been subscribed, $6,000,000 called in, and $4,000,000 actually paid in cash. The subscribers are liable not only for the $2,000,000 not yet paid on the various calls, but also for the entire remainder of the $9,000,000 stocks subscribed. Some of the subscribers were prominent bankers who have recently failed. The Texas and Pacific Railroad has no bonds out, and consequently the suspension of this construction company does not affect the people at large, the same as other railroads have done which have recently defaulted on their regular interest. The California and Texas Construction Company was closely identified with, and under the immediate patronage of, parties controlling the Pennsylvania Railroad, and among the heavy indorses of its paper are Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thomson, Matthew Baird and Samuel Felton. The officers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad are Thomas A. Scott, President; W. A. Wallace, Vice President; Edwards Pierrepont, Treasurer, and Emanuel B. Hart, Secretary. It is stated that the Construction Company will probably get an extension. There are about 300 miles of the Texas and Pacific Road completed and equipped, and 150 miles more ready for track laying. The resources of the company are large, including $35,000 per mile of completed road of first mortgage bonds of the railroad, secured by a lien on the railroad, its equipments, franchises, and 10,000 acres of land per mile granted by the State of Texas.

The feature of chief interest in "the street," aside from the monetary intelligence from abroad, was the newly disclosed complications in railway matters involving large and prominent interests. The suspension of the Texas Construction Company was foreshadowed some time before its announcement, and created no surprise, but the interest now centres in the Pennsylvania Company, and the measures about to be adopted to prevent its becoming an insuperable burden upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The extended interests of Col. Scott's organization makes grave the consideration of his possible issue from present embarrassments. The dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company payable yesterday, it is believed, will be paid in scrip.

The tenor of the cable monetary dispatches was eagerly pursued up to the close of business hours, for estimation of the possible effect of the more recent developments in financial affairs in the United States upon the London money market and upon the action of the Bank of England. The continued flow of gold to this side of the Atlantic, and yet largely to Germany also, led to apprehensions that the rate of the Bank of England might again to-day, or almost certainly to-morrow, be advanced, and attain the extreme of 9 per cent. as the minimum. In the event of a further advance in the rate, it was thought the money centres of the Continent will become convulsed and exchanges disordered, so that American markets must be instantly again affected unfavorably in prices for products as well as for securities. No doubt is entertained of the fact that the Bank of England is seriously troubled by the large export of the precious metals which has already occurred in the United Kingdom, and look with considerable alarm upon the conditions in Germany and the United States which prognosticate a further heavy drain. In fact, the latest mercantile correspondence received on this side substantiate the general belief, and give thereto phases worse than have been contemplated on this side at any time during the prevalence of the existing panic. The Governor and leading Directors of the Bank of England are less disturbed regarding simply the movement of gold—whether it be temporary in its nature or more permanent—than in contemplating its effect upon the mercantile and general trades interests of the islands. The attitude of the German money markets, assumed mainly because of the threatened change of Government in France, and otherwise from sympathy with the revulsion in America is regarded as certain in its influence to stringency in London by a diversion of means and by an incitement to enlarge production. In case the staple manufactures of America and of France shall be interrupted, and the production reduced, the manufacturing interests would draft largely upon the banking resources of the country in the pursuance of profitable enterprise; but the drainage of gold so largely from the country, if maintained for any considerable time without a reflux, would seriously mitigate against any such increased vitality in the industrial pursuits by causing a complete subversion in prices. A large depression in prices in Great Britain at this period would be regarded as a very serious circumstance, and as one which would threaten somewhat the financial stability of the nation, which is well known to themselves and to others, to have become somewhat too largely expanded financially.

The reduction of work in the cotton and woolen mills of the United States, and the consequent diminution of production here, has already given an impetus to these interests in England, where the influence is already discernible in larger transactions in both these staples, for account of British spinners.

STOCK EXCHANGE GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was in session until a late hour yesterday taking testimony in the case of Mr. W. D. Williams, of the firm of W. D. Williams & Co. Certain charges affecting the character of Mr. Williams as a member of the Stock Exchange have been for some time past a subject of investigation, a special committee having been appointed for the purpose. It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 21st of September, Messrs. Williams & Co. overdrew their account in the Bank of North America over $400,000, according to the statement made by Sheriff Jarvis and Mr. Root, the counsel of the bank; that subsequently a demand was made on the firm to make good the deficiency, and, that after Mr. Williams promising to settle on the Monday following, he failed to make his appearance at the appointed time and place, and the officers of the bank in alarm procured an order for his arrest from Judge Fancher. The proceedings taken seemed to be unnecessary, for Mr. Williams appeared shortly after his alleged disappearance, and the sum was made good by the surrender of property and the payment of the entire overdraft. The bank officers expressed regret at the time for their action, and Mr. Williams' friends were satisfied of the correctness of his conduct in the transaction. The matter, however, gave rise to considerable discussion on "the street," and hence the investigation which has been conducted for the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. Williams is a member of the Governing Committee and Chairman of the Stock List Committee. His firm has enjoyed a high reputation on the street, and it is believed by his friends that he will be acquitted of the charges brought against him by the Governing Committee. It was found to be impossible to obtain any information of the secret proceedings of the Governing Committee last evening, other than that a large amount of evidence was presented, and that the matter was of great interest to the Committee. A TIMES reporter was informed that a report of the deliberations could not be furnished to the press until they were concluded. It was impossible to say when they would be over, but it was thought that the result would be announced in the Stock Exchange to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's affairs have been a subject of so much interested discussion for many days past that reference to it and its presumed condition can scarcely be deemed an error in this period of excitement, especially if our mention shall serve to correct or refute some ill founded reports. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company, by their intimate association with the name and schemes of Mr. Thomas Scott, not less than by the similarity of their designations, have at various times been confounded, and, indeed, are known in their separate existence to comparatively few. Their purposes and organizations are distinct, although their interests are closely united. The Pennsylvania Company, substantiated upon the old corporation of Pennsylvania formed for the operation of the principal railroad of the State, having the presidency of the very ambitious and progressive railway king of to-day, was organized for the purpose of maintaining and operating the numerous lines of railway leased for the purpose of controlling certain extended interests and connections for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The first steps toward the organization of this company were instigated by rivalry excited by the measures of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the earlier acquisitions of property under leaseholds served to improve the prospects, prosperity, and profits of the old Pennsylvania Road. But after connections were completed, through the Fort Wayne Road to Chicago, and through the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis to St. Louis, a new ambition seized the far-reaching Vice President—to complete connections through to the Pacific and others to the cardinal points of trade, South as well as North, and all one absolute control. The scheme was grand in its inception, but unfortunately urged for speedy consummation in a period when prices were all inflated, and just previous to the then reasonably assured panic which has since followed. The leases included, besides many railroad properties yielding profit, others to a large number which had nothing beside shape and a prospective traffic, the latter dependant upon a further completion of the system contemplated by Mr. Scott. These unproductive railroads were leased also upon terms based upon a cost very much larger than would have been sustained in any period except one of inflated prices, and much in excess of that which they now represent. The great schemes—including the third railway connection with the Pacific—were frustrated by the precipitation of the existing monetary crisis, and the completion of the design was suddenly checked, even while Mr. Scott was abroad to make the final negotiation requisite for assured success.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

REOPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—MOTION TO CONTINUE HIS POWERS.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after the reopening.

The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of the territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows:

"Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace; therefore, without fear, she sees us resume possession of our territory. The Administration has always acted in the conservative spirit which animates the great majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart.

The agitation of the public mind redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss the constitutional bills which necessarily involve the question of the form of government. I had neither to intervene in these discussions, nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within legal limits and provide that the latter should be respected.

Your power, therefore, is intact; nothing can impede its exercise.

Perhaps, however, you may think that, in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definite form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain the existing institutions. If so, permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion.

To thoroughly insure public peace the Government lacks two things, the essential conditions of efficiency. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. It can do nothing durable. If the rights of the Government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment, it can secure peace to-day, but not safety to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible. Industry languishes. We are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of the nation.

The Government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents, or to repress the excesses of journals which are corrupting the public mind.

You will consider these dangers, and create a strong, durable Executive, which can energetically defend society."

The Deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message.

The Right moved that the Executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for the term of ten years; that he continue to maintain the present form of government until the constitutional bills are voted, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine the said bills.

Baron Eschasseriaux, Bonapartist, moved that the people be called upon to decide, on the 4th of January, 1874, whether the monarchical, republican, or imperial form of government shall be adopted.

M. Goulard demanded that the motion of the Right be declared "urgent." He said the country was unable to await the result of a long discussion on the constitutional bills.

The Duke De Broglie, on the part of the Government, supported the demand for urgency.

M. Dufaure said the Assembly at its last session had ordered that the bills organizing the executive and legislative powers should be discussed within a month after the recess. Notwithstanding this, the Government now supported a motion which proposed to deal separately with, and thereby postpone the question.

The message of the Executive expressed the general desire for the adoption of a definite government, but yet advised the continuance of the present precarious régime. He concluded by moving that all the motions, together with the constitutional bills, be referred to the same committee.

M. Rouher said he could only vote for "urgency" if all the propositions were referred to one committee.

After further debate the motion of the Right was declared "urgent" by a large majority.

A declaration of urgency for the motion of M. Eschasseriaux was demanded, and was supported by M. Thiers and the Deputies of the Left, but it was defeated.

M. Grevy, in a speech supporting Dufaure's motion, denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the Government a longer term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed the belief that the Right really wished to defer the consideration of the constitutional bills indefinitely.

M. Goulard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to a discussion.

M. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 348.

RESIGNATON OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5:30 A. M.—A special telegram from Paris to the London *Times* says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY OF COUNT PALIKAO AS TO THE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—At the Bazaine trial to-day Count Palikao, Napoleon's last Minister of War, testified in regard to his acts while in office. He accepted the responsibility of the march on Sedan. He admitted that he received in Paris the dispatch from Marshal Bazaine; he did not notify MacMahon of it, as he believed the Marshal was already aware of its contents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GUY FAWKES RIOTS IN IRELAND—STEAMER ARRIVED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, yesterday, growing out of the Guy Fawkes celebration. The Police had a fight with the Orangemen, and several persons were wounded on both sides.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 6.—The steamer Mosel, (N. G. L.,) Capt. Ernst, from New-York, Oct. 25, for Bremen, arrived here last evening.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST SUCCESS REPORTED FROM BAYONNE.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5.—Gen. Loma, the Republican commander, was defeated by the Carlists in an engagement on Sunday last.

GERMANY.

LIBERAL GAINS IN THE RECENT PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—In the recent elections in Prussia the Liberals have gained fifty members.

AUSTRIA.

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened this morning by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The Emperor's speech was pacific in its reference to foreign powers. It contains no other matter of general interest.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

GERMAN VESSELS SUPPLYING MALAY PIRATES WITH ARMS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Madrid dispatches report that the Spanish Government has advices from Manila of the capture by a Spanish war steamer in those waters, of two German merchantmen, having on board, as part of their cargo, 2,000 rifles, intended to be sold to Malay pirates. The news has created an excited feeling in Government circles at Madrid.

WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Assistant Secretary Sawyer's attention was to-day called to the published statement regarding the means by which the Treasury Department had obtained security for the money on deposit with the First National Bank at the time of the failure of that institution. He declined to make a statement for publication of the nature of the transaction, or of the manner in which the Government was secured. He made the general assertion, however, that it was true the Government had been secured absolutely against a dollar of loss. There was no pretense that the Government was a preferred creditor. The rights and interests of private creditors of the First National and Jay Cooke & Co. had not been injured nor in any way affected by the transaction which had given the Government security. The statement of these facts was all the Secretary deemed it necessary or interesting to the public to know of the transaction. In regard to the story that Gen. Spinner protested against the deposit of the money in the bank, Mr. Sawyer said that the Treasurer had made no such statement to anybody, and it was not true any such protest had been made. It was in the usual course of business, he says, that the balance in the bank, over and above securities, came to be so large. Till an exact statement of the facts in regard to all these transactions between the bank and the department is made from an authoritative source, of course, there will be a vast amount of misrepresentation published in regard to them.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IS RECEIVED.

The returns from the elections have been very quietly received here, and no great amount of interest has been felt in the result. There has been a good deal more anxiety on the part of the President and his official advisers that the financial difficulties of the people should be healed, and the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment should be again set to work, than that any particular election, or all the elections, should result in Republican success. The causes which have led to the apparent decline of Republican vigor and strength are perceived here as everywhere else, and the fact that there has been no substantial gain of opposition votes, and that such success as the opposition has secured has been through the apathy of Republicans, is not regarded as very significant of the overthrow of the Republican Party, so stoutly predicted by the Democratic organs.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The report of Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, contains the following items: There have been added to the pension rolls during the past year, by the allowance of original claims, 6,424 army invalids, 1,291 naval invalid pensioners, 3,949 widows and dependent relatives, 3,186 survivors, and 2,242 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812; total addition to the rolls during the year, 16,405; total loss to the rolls during the year from all causes, 10,225, making a net increase of all classes of pensioners of 6,182. The present grand total of the pension rolls is 238,411, classified as follows: Army invalids, 99,804; army widows and dependent relatives, 112,088; survivors of the war of 1812, 18,266; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 5,053; naval invalids, 1,430; naval widows and dependent relatives 1,770; total, 238,411. The total annual amount of all pensions to June 30 was $26,259,284. The total expenses, including salaries, commissions, fees to examining surgeons, and all expenses, were $29,185,289. Of the appropriation for army pensions, ($30,000,000,) there remained an unexpended balance of $1,278,619 for the last year. It is expected that the appropriations of $30,000,000 for army pensions, and of $465,000 for naval pensions for the present fiscal year will be insufficient, for the reason that additional expenditures are required by the act of March 3, 1873, which extends the provision of $2 per month additional bounty of the act of July 23, 1866, to the children of officers, and to single minors of privates. The extent of this increase cannot now be estimated, but up to Oct. 1, 1873, over 8,000 claims have been filed. Another unexpected demand has been made upon the fund by providing for the intermediate grades of $12, $13, and $14 for certain classes of invalid pensioners now receiving $8. The total number of claims filed for pensions by soldiers of the rebellion is 401,483. Total number allowed, 281,233. Total pending, 61,669. It is estimated that the percentage of those who will apply for a number of years for pensions is three-tenths of one per cent. of those who served. The roll of the widows of the Revolutionary soldiers has been reduced during the year by the death of twenty-five, and by dropping one. The present number on rolls is 445. The bounty land warrants that have been issued for military service since the foundation of the Government cover in all 74,052,811 acres. The Commissioner states that the defects in the existing laws render frauds very easy. The principal weakness of the present system, he maintains, consists in the acceptance of the Government of ex-parte affidavits as the basis of adjudication. The Government has no protection either by cross-examination or by counter affidavits against such claims, and it is believed that they will increase rather than diminish, since dishonest attorneys become more skilled as the average value of the pension is increased by the accumulation of arrears and the growing liberality of legislation. The shortness of the period within which, under the Statute of Limitations, indictments may be found, prevents the punishment of offenders. The Commissioner recommends that the term of limitation be extended to five years. Of the special service, the Commissioner says the direct saving to the Treasury is many times greater than the sum expended in maintaining it, and the indirect saving, by repressing fraud, is most satisfactory; but no measure is adequate which does not provide for such examinations of testimony as is permitted in courts of law. It is believed that the reduction of the cost of the rolls would repay all expenses of a system which should provide for such examinations. The Commissioner recommends additional legislation concerning pensions of the Cherokees and Creek Indians who fought in the Union Army. The Commissioner has ordered an entire alphabetical list of all pensioners. With reference to the civil service, the Commissioner states that the system has given great satisfaction in that bureau, causing increased accuracy and efficiency in the manner in which the public work is performed. One of the great practical effects has been the marked cessation of applications for positions. Hitherto one-quarter of the office hours has been consumed in listening to applications for offices from sources which could not be disregarded. Clerks are learning that it is easier to maintain their positions by reason of personal sagacity and fidelity than by political support.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Treasury are daily in receipt of numerous suggestions concerning financial legislation, which it is deemed expedient by the senders should be embodied in the recommendations of the forthcoming report. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, however, decline, even to Representatives and Senators, to give any indication as to their probable recommendations. The following are among the suggestions which have been made with reference to future financial legislation: That the National Banking act be so amended that depositors may have better security; that national banks be prohibited, under severe penalties, from paying interest upon deposits; that better safeguards be provided against the impairment of the reserves; that some legislation be secured which shall effectually prevent the use of greenbacks as a merchantable commodity; that the relations of the national bank system to the National Bankrupt act be more specifically defined, and that some explanatory law be passed, stating whether or not, and if so, under what conditions, national banks may be put in bankruptcy like ordinary debtors; that additional legislation be provided which shall secure a more rigid and responsible examination of national banks; that a convertible bond be issued, bearing a low rate of interest, which shall at any time be interchangeable for money at any Treasury of the United States.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—1 A. M.—The temperature remains low in the North-west, with southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; partly cloudy weather and north-easterly winds with low temperature prevail over the lakes; north-easterly winds, increasing pressure, and generally clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States; north-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and southward over Tennessee; south-easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather in the Gulf States; north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain in the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, diminishing pressure, south-easterly winds, and cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio Valleys, north-easterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes north-easterly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the Eastern and Middle States north-easterly winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee, light, variable winds, followed by rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain near the coasts.

Reports are missing from the South-west and Oregon.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4, 1873.

At the Georgia State Fair a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for leather stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing-machine.—*Telegram.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 5, 1873.

The Great Southern Fair, now being held in this city, promises to be a grand success. The city is filled with people, and the display of merchandise and machinery of all kinds is large.

Much interest was manifested in a test of the weighing scales—the "Fairbanks" and the "Howe" being the competitors. The judges decided in favor of the Fairbanks' Scales, acknowledging them superior to all others, and have awarded them the highest premium. S.

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL for the handkerchief. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, New-York, sell for $3 the best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu—The only extract of that wonderful curative shrub that contains its full virtues, is still considered the true specific for Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Calculus, Dropsy, and those obscure diseases that undermine life and rob it of enjoyment. DR. HELMBOLD, who spent a fortune in making his discovery known, has lived to see it indorsed by the physicians and people of two continents. Remember that it is HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT that cures when all others fail.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union square.—Boots, Shoes, Wedding Gaiters, Children's Leggings, India Rubbers, &c., all styles and prices.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

CARR—SMITHERS.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., GEORGE W. CARR to EMILY, third daughter of Charles F. Smithers, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DE LANO—EWING.—At Harlem, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Christopher Rhodes, GEORGE W. DE LANO, of Charleston, S. C., to MATTIE J. EWING, of this City.

JONES—JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Howard, DR. OLIVER L. JONES to MARY E., daughter of Charles H. Jones, Esq., of Cold Spring.

RAE—WHITEHOUSE.—At Irvington, on Hudson, Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Robert L. Howland and Rev. Wm. Benjamin, THOMAS WHITESIDE RAE, U. S. N., to MINNIE STUART WHITEHOUSE, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Worthington.

SHELDON—WAY.—On Monday, 5th inst., in this City, by Rev. W. H. Boole, EDGAR N. SHELDON, of New-York, to NORA A. WAY, of Boston, Mass.

SPRAGUE—HOOVER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Charles Hoover, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., EDWARD E. SPRAGUE to HANNAH NEILSON, eldest daughter of Joseph R. Hoover, Esq.

DIED.

ACHESON.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., DR. JAS. JOSEPH ACHESON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and also the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York, and the members of the Medical Association of Brooklyn, E. D., are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 95 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, PRISCILLA S., daughter of James and Sarah A. Clarke, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Thompson st., on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 7:30 P. M.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on the Hudson, on Monday, the 3d inst., LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, formerly of the *Knickerbocker Magazine.*

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, at Sparkill, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 7. Carriages in waiting on arrival of the 1:30 P. M. train, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers st. Return train to New-York at 5:54.

DARE.—At Bethel, Conn., Nov. 4, 1873, SAMUEL DARE, aged 63 years.

Funeral Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Bethel M. E. Church. Take 8 A. M. express from Grand Central Depot.

DELAFIELD.—Brevet Major Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD, late Chief of Engineers United States Army, at his residence, Washington, D. C., in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. F. Fuller, in Kent, Conn., Oct. 30, SOPHIA C. GORDON, widow of the late Rev. Peter Gordon, aged 73 years.

HOYT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873, SARAH J., wife of David Hoyt, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12[illegible] East 46th st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

LASAK.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Hudson, suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 3, FRANCES H. LASAK, daughter of F. W. Lasak.

Funeral services at her father's residence on Friday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Dobb's Ferry to meet the train of the Hudson River Road leaving 30th st. at 9:55 A. M. that day. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MARSEILLES.—On Monday, Nov. 3, Mrs. MARY A., widow of John Marseilles.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph V. Marseilles, are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Vandam st.

McLEAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at her late residence in Buffalo, SOPHIA J., wife of Rev. Alexander McLean, and daughter of Henry Rowland, of this City.

The interment will take place on Saturday morning at Fairfield, Conn., on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

STANSBURY.—At his residence, Haledon, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, EDWARD A. STANSBURY, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the house on Friday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, JANE E. ELTING, widow of Louis Walsh.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Elting, No. 140 State st.

YELVERTON.—In Paris, on the 30th September, after a severe illness, Mr. HENRY YELVERTON.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, 47th st. and Madison av., this (Thursday) morning at 9:30. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment by 10:45 A. M. train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC—BETHESDA Mineral Spring Water.—That the inert, inefficient and worthless mineral waters may be entirely supplanted by the wonderful Bethesda, Dr. A. H. HEATH has further reduced its price. As evidence of the universal demand for this almost miraculous curative, agent, his last order to the springs was for 20,000 gallons this month. Almost all those thronging his offices (No. 200 Broadway) had exhausted the best medical skill, and were pronounced hopeless.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 5, other topics than those of business engaged the attention of those present, and all the auctions of the day were postponed as follows: Legal sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Thirteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, adjourned to the 15th inst. Public auction sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of the house and lot No. 219 East Forty-sixth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned for two weeks; and legal sale by Joseph McGuire of five lots and unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, adjourned to Dec. 3. On the street the market was generally quiet, and we hear of no important sale being consummated. Now that the election is over, however, and the financial situation is becoming better understood, we look for more activity in business, and hope to see an improvement in real estate affairs. If prices are to fall it is best that the change should come now, for any change is better than the existing dullness. Some heavy sales soon to take place under foreclosure are announced, which would seem to show some difficulty in carrying real estate at the present high figures. We do not, however, apprehend any material decline in values for some time to come, but any advance this Fall in prices need not be looked for.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions projected for to-day, as far as announced, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Chas. Matthews, Esq., Referee, of the following desirable City real estate, the property of the estate of James Salmon, deceased: Second avenue—No. 180, first-class dwelling, brown-stone four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar, 25.10 by 57 feet, lot 100 feet. Livingston place, opposite Stuyvesant square—Nos. 10, 11, and 12, north-east corner of East Sixteenth street, three first-class dwellings, four stories, basements, and sub-cellars, vaults under sidewalks, brown-stone fronts to second stories; houses about 18 by 65 feet, lots 100 feet. East Sixteenth street—No. 321, first-class four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone and brick dwelling, 20 feet front. East Sixteenth street—Nos. 405, 407, and 409, valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and sub-cellar tenements on rear; each lot 25 by 92 feet. East Seventeenth street—Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, and 416, valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and sub-cellar tenements on rear; each lot 25 by 92 feet. This sale is the most important auction of the week.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, public auction sale, announced as positive, of the handsome four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 413 West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 153.9 feet west of Ninth avenue; lot 21.2 by 100.5; house 55 feet deep. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue; lot 20.6 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of property located on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with wharfage rights and water-front. Also, executor's sale of 770 acres of land located at Islip, Long Island.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wesley S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Fortieth street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also, similar sale, S. M. Ostrander, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 297.6 feet east of Sixth avenue; lot 18.9 by 99.11.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house and lease of lot on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 413 feet east of First avenue; lot 29 by 78.

By John H. Wilson, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known as lots Nos. 312 and 313 of the De Peyster tract.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Boulevard, e. s., 424.9 ft. s. of 138th st., 24.11 x79; Boulevard, e. s., 499.8 ft. s. of 138th st., 40x65.5	$22,500
Clinton st., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 17.6x64	7,500
Houston st., s. e. corner Willett st., 37.3x65.4	5,000
Manhattan st., n. e. s., 98.1 ft. n. w. of 10th av., 20.5	4,800
Norfolk st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100	15,000
16th st., n. s., 236.2 w. of 9th av., 98.10x92	29,000
Same property	29,000
25th st., s. s., 198.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 40x98.9	20,750
27th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9	12,000
39th st., n. s., 691.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 21.5x98.9	45,000
42d st., s. s., 466.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
42d st., s. s. 341.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	12,000
55th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x50.5	12,000
55th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x80	13,000
60th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 40x100.5	12,000
63d st., n. s., 156.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 16x98.10	19,750
76th st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x105	6,250
107th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11	3,500
Greenwich av., n. e. s., 123.10 ft. s. e. of 11th st., 20.9x52.6, excepting strip off n. corner, rear, 2.6x13	12,350
1st av., w. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 47th st., 25.1x100	23,500
2d av., w. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 73d st., 25.6x100	17,500
2d av., w. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 73d st., 25.6x100	17,500
3d av., e. s., 88.5 ft. n. of 75th st., 18.9x100.5	12,000
8th av., No. 323, w. s., 82.8 ft. n. of 26th st., 16.1x100	23,500
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
22d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x98.8; 23d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x98.8	$10,000
33d st., s. s., 270.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5	20,000
45th st., n. s., 615 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5	20,000
11th av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 22d st., 49.4x75	3,333
11th av., s. w. corner, of 23d st., 98.8x75	6,667
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, No. 185, 5 years, per year	$5,000
Front st., No. 101, 1 year	3,500
Washington st., No. 449, 5 years, per year	1,200
20th st., No. 146, 148, 150, 5 years, per year	2,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEW DWELLINGS FOR SALE "LOW."—No. 16 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d st., No. 18 East 90th st., No. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 14 East 48th st., No. 128 West 42d st., No. 31 West 39th st., and No. 7 West 34th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

On easy terms, first-class brown-stone houses, Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st.; price, $16,000. Also, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENtral Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN,
No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

CHEAP HOMES.—100 IMPROVED FARMS ON railroad, Piedmont, Va. Prices from $10 to $20 per acre. Payments, 10 per cent. down, remainder in six annual installments. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or unimproved property. W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Jersey City Heights, thirty minutes from Broadway, by steam cars, five minutes from station, thirty trains a day; will be let very low to a desirable party until May 1; will sell or exchange house. Address DANIEL ALBERT, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—PLEASANTLY LOCAted, near Brick Church station-house, with fourteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern conveniences. F. M. BURNET, No. 49 Murray st., up stairs.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED RECEPTION room, floor three rooms deep; toilet arrangements complete; private or professional purposes; also a parlor floor. No. 279 4th av., adjoining Calvary Church.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,399.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AN ESTABLISHED SEWING-MACHINE business and stock in exchange for real estate, in or near New-York. Address EQUITABLE, Station D.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES ROOMS LOCATED between Lexington and 6th avs., and 42d and 59th sts. English basement preferred. Address H. B., No. 110 Madison av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND wood finish. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in real estate,
No. 5 Pine st., New-York.
GREATEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
that has been offered this season in
GRAND OLD WESTCHESTER.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
by order of M. C. Hull, Esq.,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873,
at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, of
EIGHTY-THREE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, at
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW YORK.

The greater part of these lots are within one minute's walk of the depot, and splendidly located on the main streets, running back to the Bronx River.

Special train on the Harlem and New-York Railroad will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:35 A. M., on day of sale, stopping at Harlem, Morrisania, Tremont, and Fordham.

Luncheon on arrival of train.
Grafulla's Band.

Maps, passes, and all particulars to be had of Hull, Grippen & Co., No. 310 3d av., or the auctioneers
O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.
Passes also at the depot on day of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ON 2D AV., STUYVESANT SQUARE, AND 16TH ST., AND VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON 16TH AND 17TH STS., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES SALMON, DECEASED.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES MATTHEWS, ESQ., REFEREE.

SECOND AVENUE, No. 180—First-class dwelling, brown stone, four story, high stoop, basement, and subcellar, 25.10x57 feet, lot 100 feet.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, opposite Stuyvesant square, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, north-east corner of East 16th st.—Three first-class dwellings, four stories, basements, and subcellars, vaults under sidewalks, brown-stone fronts to second stories; each house about 18x65 feet, lot 100 feet.

EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, No. 321—First-class four-story high-stoop basement and subcellar brown-stone and brick dwelling, 20 feet front.

EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, Nos. 405, 407, and 409—Valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and subcellar tenements on rear, each lot 25x92 feet.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416—Valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and subcellar tenements on rear, each lot 25x92 feet.

Terms of sale, forty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent. interest.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., or at the office of the attorney, JOHN T. McGOWAN, No. 150 Broadway, or of Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, No. 9 Nassau st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
AT THE
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court,
IRVING PLACE PROPERTY,
under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 30 Irving place, and Nos. 122 and 124 16th st.,
THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSES.
This property has a large future value, and rents well. Size of lots, 43.3x80.
SALE ABSOLUTELY POSITIVE.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office,
No. 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN B. SMITH, plaintiff, against STUART S. WALKER and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 14th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lot Number 1,035 (ten hundred and thirty-five.) Bounded westerly, in front, by Mulberry (late Catharine) street, easterly by lot number one thousand and twenty-five on said map, northerly by lot number one thousand and thirty-four on said map, and southerly by lot number ten hundred and thirty-six on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear, each twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, be the said dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street Number 240 (two hundred and forty) Mulberry street. GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THEODORE ROSE, plaintiff, against PETER CAVANAGH and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Second avenue; thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the said southerly line of Seventy-eighth street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.
GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.
ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and sashes of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOEL S. KINNE and WM. A. ROSS will sign in liquidation.
JOEL S. KINNE,
WM. A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.

The undersigned will continue the commission, lumber, and ship brokerage business of the old firm, and under the same firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO.
WILLIAM A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.
Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1873.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.
HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CLAYTON H. LEA & CO. has dissolved by mutual consent. Settlement of claims will be made by C. H. LEA.
CLAYTON H. LEA,
EDWARD K. GODFREY.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,
CORNER WARREN ST.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on special Deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERRITT, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine st., New-York.

ALLOW INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, EXECUTE ORDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS and STOCKS, and GOLD.

C. D. WOOD. SAML. D. DAVIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.
Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL,
Trustees under the mortgage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall st.

THE NASSAU BANK.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.
The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References; Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.
The Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
The transfer-books of the Registered Bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 20th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE DENVER and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) Railway Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Sutton & Dows, No. 52 Exchange place.
WM. S. JACKSON, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av;
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY desires a position as matron in an institution or school, or would accept a position as housekeeper to a respectable party; has four years' reference from her last place; any one requiring an energetic person, willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity she may be engaged in, may address, one week, Mrs. Perkins, No. 146 East 53d st.; no objections to leave the City.

AT BOOKHAM'S OFFICE, NO. 335 4TH AV.—ON hand a large number American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish, Danish Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers; young girls; country or City.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT SERVANTS want situations; best recomendations for capabilities, honesty, and civility, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Male and female.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO MEET A PARTY who would pay her expenses to California, and receive her services as payment; can give best references. Address M. L., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL of twenty, with excellent reference, for chamber-work and waiting; would prefer waiting alone, for which she is fully competent; speaks English since a child; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in the washing; understands fluting, or chamber-maid and waiting; will go to a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl; is a first-class waitress, and excellent chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing; best reference. Call for two days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber-work and to take care of children, or do general house-work; willing to make herself useful. Call at 124 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 409 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent girl, with very good City reference; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 254 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 554 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant as chamber-maid, seamstress, or parlor-maid; is highly recommended. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 243 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Has first-class City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 208 West 33d st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the care of children, if required; can be seen at her present employer's for three days. Call at No. 58 West 51st st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN and wife; man is a first-class waiter; wife can do all kinds of first-class cooking; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; can furnish the very best of City reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF THIRTY-five, who has filled a first-class cook's place, but who is willing to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of English and American dishes; has excellent reference; wants a situation that will be permanent; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl, not long in the country, to do cooking, washing, ironing, or general house-work in an American family; prefers the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very tidy young people who thoroughly understand their work in all branches, and have no objection to be generally useful in any capacity where their services may be required; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WELSH girl, as first-class cook; expert at meats, soups, game, boning, larding, creams, jellies, desserts, and all kinds of fancy side dishes; excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AND VERY NEAT AND INDUStrious French woman as superior cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; very economical, and comes well recommended; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR GERMAN GIRL as cook in a private family: is very competent, neat, honest, sober and economical; willing and obliging; moderate wages; unexceptionable references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED AND reliable woman as cook in a first-class private family: understands French and American cooking in every detail; very neat, honest, sober and economical; moderate wages; best of references. Call at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a very respectable woman; three years' reference from her last place; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good baker; country preferred. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as vegetable cook or cake baker in a hotel; understands her business thoroughly, and has very good references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, HONEST, SOBER, and perfectly competent English woman as good family cook; understands marketing; would do the coarse washing; moderate wages; most excellent references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady young woman, who will be highly recommended by all former employers; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant, highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house; is a good baker, and has good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK—ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING, BY A very competent girl; is an excellent cook, first-class washer and ironer; is willing to do all the washing in a small family; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable Swedish young woman, or would do general house-work: City or country; has good recomendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; one who understands her business well; best City reference. Call or address at No. 252 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can bone and lard; has good recommendations. Call at No. 489 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts., for one day.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL, AS COOK OR LAUNdress in a first-class family; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 225 West 42d st., up stairs, front room.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; expert at her business in every branch; many years' excellent reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business. Call for three days at No. 360 7th av., corner West 30th st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for an excellent Scotch Protestant woman as cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 32 Park av. for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, or first-class washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 248 East 55th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; HAS NO OBjection to do some coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 43d st. for two days.

COOK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY young woman; good City reference from last place. Address or call at No. 309 East 39th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; excellent City reference. Address M. C., No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business. Call at No. 224 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS WILLING TO DO washing and ironing in an American family. Call at No. 32 3d av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two American women as cook, washer, and ironer, chamber-maid, waitress, or the general house-work, together or separate; City or country; have excellent recommendations for capability and honesty and good dispositions, &c. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; very saving and obliging; superior cook; can do French and English cooking, bone, lard, all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are perfectly willing to assist each other, and do the work between them; are thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; private family preferred; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 389 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR cook and chamber-maid, together, in a private family, in any part of the country or City, to do the work between them; they are both excellent washers and ironers, and the cook is a good bread-maker; good references; moderate wages required. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT TO cook, wash, and iron for a small family; is an excellent plain cook, and one that understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 132 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH girls who have lived together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, and to do the waiting together; are not lazy, and will do their best to please. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A SMALL private family, as cook; the best of City references. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY, UNOBTRUsive in her manners, and can be agreeable to an invalid, as companion to the same, or to travel with a family; good reference. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POsition as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or governess to young children; references exchanged. Address E. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS COMpanion to a lady or invalid, and make herself useful in any capacity in a gentleman or lady's family; reference. Call on Miss A., No. 224 West 24th st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED, 1852.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUITED WITH first-class servants for all capacities at JACQUIN'S French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF long experience in a first-class hotel; no objections to go South or North, or to fill any other position of trust; best City references. Apply at No. 845 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG English woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, &c.; desires a permanent home in a family at reasonable wages; first-class old-country recommendations. Call at No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN by the day, week, or month, at either house-work, or washing, ironing, or dish-washing, &c.; has best recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook and baker and excellent laundress; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house, top floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS of age, to do light work in a private family where she will be treated kindly more an object than wages. Call or address No. 10 West 47th st., basement door.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, ACTIVE girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent plain cook, washer, and ironer; City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed, to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 129 West 52d st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAIR-dresser will wait on ladies at their residences by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A FULL SUPPLY OF
carefully selected German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and other servants, now at CARPENTER'S old-established Labor Bureau, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—IS CAPABLE OF TAKING the entire charge; has long experience in the care of infants; can give seven years' first-class City reference; is a very good sewer. Call on or address Protestant Nurse, No. 261 6th av., in the rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG French woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is very competent, and not above making herself useful in the house; is a good dress-maker; unexceptionable references and moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to do light chamber-work. Apply at No. 230 East 56th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable person in a good family; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making; is a nice hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid and dress-maker and hair-dresser; has good City references; will go to the country if necessary. Can be seen at No. 63 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant maid, who is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker, and whom she can highly recommend. Apploy at No. 54 West 36th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as lady's maid, or as milliner, or to do worsted work. Call at No. 222 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; only professes what she can do; understands her work thoroughly; is very neat, willing and obliging, and has no airs; would prove an excellent servant; references are the best; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; would assist with chamber-work if necessary; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home; fluting and fineries done in superior style; terms, 75 cents and $1 per dozen; good City reference. Apply at No. 349 East 34th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress or chamber-maid; thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Call at No. 137 7th av., near 18th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD like to do fine washing for ladies and gentlemen, either at her own home or would go out by the day; good reference. Apply at No. 153 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a respectable German young woman; is a first-class laundress, and has very good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress in a private family; expert at her business in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 202 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a small private family; understands all kinds of fineries, puffing, and fluting; three years' reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st., first floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; expert fluter; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 333 East 12th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 West 27th st., first flight up, front room.

LAUNDRESS, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID AND washing; best of City reference. Call at 688 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class infants' nurse; capable of taking entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to one or two small children; best City reference. Call at No. 447 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as nurse, and to do plain sewing or chamber-maid's work and waiting in a nice respectable family; good City reference. Address C. W. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman; fully competant to take charge of an infant from its birth; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chamber-maid and seamstress; has several years' references; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as nurse for an infant for an experienced, elderly Protestant woman. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till to 2.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of an infant; no objections to the country; excellent references. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do light chamber-work; best City references. Apply in fancy store, 4th av., near 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of children; would assist with up-stairs work or sew; best City references. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID and Waiter.—By a Frenchman and wife; man is a first-class waiter; woman is a good seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; will go at moderate wages; can furnish good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY neat, bright and active young Jewish girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress; likes to make herself useful; unexceptionable references; would prove quiet and agreeable; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, as nurse to growing children; is a first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands the management of children; is patient, willing, and of a cheerful disposition; first-class City reference. Call or address French Nurse, for two days, at No. 354 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from birth, and do plain sewing, or to take care of two growing children; eleven years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamber-work; no objection to go to the country; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE, who is very fond of children, in a private family; she is a good family seamstress, and can alter dresses; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN CITY or country, as nurse to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; wages moderate. Call or address No. 397 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse. Apply for two days, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 70 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can bring up a baby from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS MONTHly nurse or to take care of an invalid; would go out by week or day. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, as nurse for children, or to take care of an invalid. Call at 125 East 35th st., former employer.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk; would go in the country. Call or address Wet Nurse, No. 69 6th av.

NURSE.—TO GROWN CHILDREN AND SEWING. Apply at present employer's, No. 24 West 17th st.

THE FRENCH OFFICE
Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED.
Cook, Chamber-maid, Waitress, Laundress, Nurse, House-worker, Coachman, Waiter, Useful Man.
HOWELL'S AGENCY,
No. 109 West 42d st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands all kinds of family sewing; an expert operator on several machines; the best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 373 West 52d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and chamber-maid; can cut, fit, operate, and do all kinds of family sewing; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and light chamber-work; has lived eight years in her place; is a good operator; best City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work; or in the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson, and Wilcox & Gibbs; City reference. Can be seen from 11 till 4 at No. 247 West 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as seamstress and care of one or two grown children, or to wait upon an invalid lady; no objections to the country for the Winter. Call at No. 205 East 29th st., near 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid; can cut and fit; operates; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A few more engagements to sew by the day or week; can alter and repair neatly; would go out of the City; terms moderate. Call or address Seamstress, No. 226 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on different machines; City reference. Call at No. 220 East 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; will assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; three years' City references. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands her business in all its branches, and the getting up of salads and the courses of dinner, and the entire charge of silver; best City reference. Address or call at No. 227 East 46th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., near 29th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; has no objections to the country; City references. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress, in a private family; best City reference. Call from 11 to 2, at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan, as first-class waitress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at her present employer's, No. 2 West 16th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A NICE, quiet family to assist in waiting and chamber-work; wages no object. Call at No. 393 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST waitress in a private family; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 31st st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WITH baby six weeks old. Call or address No. 252 West 18th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employees promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, active, single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the State. Address M. M., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; nine years' reference from last place; no objections to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-five years, who can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, drive, take care of horses and cattle, wait on table, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; can milk and make himself useful; has good reference from all employers. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG COLored coachman; a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses, &c.; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 128 East 32d st.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business in all its branches; good references from last employer. Call or address J. C., No. 547 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a steady, sober man, who has been with him nearly four years. Apply to present employer, No. 137 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, trained to the business from his youth; undoubted personal City reference; can clip and singe if required. Address Coachman, Box 233, Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, (single,) twenty-six years old; very stylish driver and of fine appearance; is a Protestant; wages no object; his last employer having sold out, will recommend him very highly, as well as other first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 337 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Englishman; would go to any part of the country; references unexceptionable. Call on or address Hoover, Calhoun & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, twenty-five years; he can be highly recommended by present employer. Apply at No. 35 Pine st., Room No. 4 till engaged or No. 210 East 28th st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN WHO CAN DO vegetable and flower gardening, hot and green-house, bud, prune, transplant, lay out walks and grounds, do farm-work, milk, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH man, married, two in family; thoroughly understands gardening and farming in all its branches; has held first-class places near New-York; excellent references. Address seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; UNderstands greenhouses and graperies, forcing of flowers and vegetables; will take charge of cows for the Winter; small family; first-class reference. Address L., Box No. 298 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man aged thirty-seven; thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; a successful cultivator of grapes, and all hot-house productions; first-class references. Address W. Hall, Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (MARRIED, without incumbrance,) as gardener in a private place, where there are green-houses; understands the business in all its branches, having already conducted a nursery in this country; best of reference. Address Louis S., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN TAKE care of horses; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has the best references. Address M. C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS GROOM and coachman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City reference from former employers. Address J. D., Box 83, Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HANDY MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German Protestant and sister; man can carpenter, paint, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; sister can cook, wash and iron, make bread and butter, milk, do house-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.
French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN American man and wife; no children; man does farming, gardening, caring for horses and cattle, milking, driving, &c.; wife house-work, dairy, wash and iron, make bread, biscuits, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, lived in the best of families, and highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; keeps silver in good order, and will be found a most satisfactory man; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address S. R., No. 4 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO thoroughly understands his business and has the highest City recommendations, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address "Victor," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER, a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. C., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duties; excellent reference. Call or address 123 East 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
want in their retail silk and dress goods department.
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN.
Also, USHERS.
None but EXPERTS need apply. Application to be made at manager's desk before 9 A. M., or by letter addressed to the firm,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A GOOD INCOME!
May be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

$5 TO $15 A DAY READILY MADE BY CANvassing for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE (now in its thirteenth volume,) with the new and elegant chromo, THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, 14 by 20 inches. Clerks, mechanics, and others out of employment call to-day at No. 41 Park row, Agency Department.
☞ Two experienced men wanted as general agents.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, NOT IRISH, TO GO IN the country (Newburg) for work of a private family of four; good home and conveniences of a City house; a young American girl preferred, for up-stairs work and care of two children. Call to-day before 11 at No. 119 2d av., side entrance from 7th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS WITH UNdoubted reference for a small family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Address, stating wages, FAMILY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE THE charge of four children under twelve years of age; teach English, with French and music. Address B., Box No. 2,090 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED, USEFUL MAN, to go to the country. Apply to-day with reference before 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 6 West 33d st.

WANTED—AS A WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a respectable Protestant girl. Apply till 3 P. M., at No. 145 West 14th st.

WANTED A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; reference required. Apply at No. 214 West 24th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHEPARD & GILL
PUBLISH TO-DAY:
THE DANBURY NEWS MAN'S
ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC
FOR 1874, Price 25 cents.
More fun than in any other almanac.—*New-York Sun.*
Of the best quality.—*Boston Advertiser.*
A capital hit.—*Pa. Graphic.*
THE AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents, New-York.
THE NEW-ENGLAND NEWS CO., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 500 boxes Malaga Lemons, ex steam-ship Idaho, Malaga Lemons, Almeria Grapes, and Lisbon Purple Grapes, ex steamers Russia, Alice, and Republic.

NEWSPAPERS.

10,000. TEN THOUSAND COPIES. 10,000.
STATE OF MAINE ADVERTISER
will be published and distributed Dec. 1, 1873, to every Merchant and General Trader in the State of Maine. This advertising medium will be issued in book form, and also convenient to be carried in the pocket. Wholesale merchants, and specialties with advertisements, your attention is particularly requested. Business cards inserted for $5; full page $10.
EDWARD H. ADAMS & CO.,
No. 32 Washington st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS, new attractions, new Redingotes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK," or "SECRETS OF DRESS-MAKING" will be out on Tuesday. MAILED for 10 CENTS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY QUALITY
of BOOTS and SHOES at very REDUCED PRICES, all of our own manufacture and of SUPERIOR MAKE and QUALITY. CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 10:30 A. M.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OF the sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of operation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. These last cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOILER, ABOUT 15 to 18 feet, with fifty to seventy-five three-inch flues, with boiler front and fittings complete; must be as good as new and warranted to stand the usual tests. State lowest cash price, and address BOILER, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PENSBROOK.....November. 22
DELTA (chartered).....Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$35 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half price.
Infants under one year, $5.
Meals for $7 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, 1, Book Chambers, and in New-York to RICHARD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ITALIAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
GOUHENEL & PAULE, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CRAGIN, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

From the eastward, Passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOUR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, Nov. 5 | Java, Saturday, Nov. 15
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8 | Palestine, Wednesday, Nov. 19
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 12 | Cuba, Saturday, Nov. 22

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $100, $120, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Havre or Hamburg, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply to the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FLANDRAU, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
BALTIC.....THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 9 A. M.

From Pier (new) No. 44, North River, foot of Canal st., Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in the midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For full information of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broad way, New-York.

J. B. SPAR, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

ERIN, Tuesday.....Saturday, Nov. 8, at 9 A. M.
ERIN, Thursday.....Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, ANDREW.....Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDONDERRY.

HOLLAND, Brass.....Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cedar st.), for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Cornis, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Nov. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's offices, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. T. HALE, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as liability of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for $1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. RICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Hayti, Curacoa, (Maracaibo,) Venezuela, and Porto Rico, CLARIBEL, Nov. 7. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 66 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Nov. 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Nov. 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 88 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Nov. 12
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:20, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 8:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 10:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40, 8:44, and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:22, 6:05, 9:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873, trains as follows:

New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
8:40 P. M.—Express daily for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:05 P. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:05 P. M.—Express for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:04 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield. Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M., 12 M., 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.,) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot,

9:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both the L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

6:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
6 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 107 MADISON AVENUE,

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15. French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISER CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, Kindergarten. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English. Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 52d st.; near 5th av., and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reform Club-house. Opened Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. O. J. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
R. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Seventh ave., Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MRARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Beg to announce to the Ladies of their former classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MRS. WILLIAMS',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,367 Broadway, near 33d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 109 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSical, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys reopens Sept. 24, No. 6 West 44th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A Home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 299 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 130 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY (PARISIAN) WILL GIVE FRENCH LESsons, to ladies only, at her own or pupil's residence, $10 per quarter. Address PARIS, *Times* Up-town Offices, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

A half or controlling interest in the Daily and Weekly Binghamton *Times* will be disposed of to an experienced newspaper manager; one who is competent to take entire charge of its business interest. The *Times* has a daily circulation of over 2,000, and the most liberal advertising patronage of any daily paper published in Binghamton. It is the official county paper. As a business investment it will stand the most thorough investigation. Address
DAVID E. CRONIN,
Binghamton, N. Y.

STATIONERY.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REquired by a long-established concern, the business of which can be considerably increased. Address Box No. 5,035 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.
A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse Pathfinder are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind, dark dapple gray, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy, hay, and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. R. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, T. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,

Has one second-story suite, unexpectedly vacated, to let for the Winter, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom, or one well-furnished room, in a private family, without board; rent about $40 to $50 per month; location between 5th and 6th avs., 16th and 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, D. J. C., Union Club, 5th av., corner of 21st st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Handsomely furnished alcove room on second floor, or two rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving place.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board, will be rented to a family desiring a refined and comfortable home, and willing to pay a remunerative price.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, THREE LARGE sunny rooms, newly furnished and painted; hot and cold water, fire and gas; private family; large closets. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; an entire floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table, if desired; references.

FIFTH AV.,
Between 11th and 12th sts.—A suite of three or six large, elegant, light rooms, just put in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

51ST ST., WEST, NO. 16.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison ave.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (not vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO 347.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, entirely or en suite; first-class table either public or private; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.
Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with board or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster HOTEL.—To rent, with board, one large front room on the second floor in small family. References required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, will rent a pleasant second-story front room, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—DESIRABLE rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first and upper floors, for families and single gentlemen, with first-class board.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR A MAN AND WIFE CAN find good room, with board, where there are but few persons, by giving good reference. Inquire at No. 81 1st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor-floor, with bath, &c., with private table, at moderate prices; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—One room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADway, one or two desirable rooms with board for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, front room on fourth floor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, with board, at No. 39 West 19th st

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL LABOR TOPICS.

THE SITUATION IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS—NO STRIKE.

Last evening a special meeting of the Marble and Stone-cutters' Association was held in Cooper Institute for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the wages of their employes. There was a very large attendance, but the meeting was held with closed doors. One of the members stated that a committee had been appointed to confer with the Employing Builders' and Carpenters' Associations on the subject of retrenchment. The rumor current that the horseshoers contemplate a strike is without foundation. All the men are at work, and as yet the Superintendents of the street railroad companies have not notified their employes that a reduction in their wages was intended. The statement made that the brick-layers' strike was assuming greater magnitude is also untrue. Mr. Rice, the President of the United Order of American Brick-layers, at a meeting, last evening, in the Seventh Avenue Assembly Rooms, said there are 2,600 men in the union, and of that number only about fifty are on strike. The Executive Committee were in session all day yesterday, and it reports that there is not a single man belonging to the union working at the reduced rates. It is believed that the men will recommence work at the old rates again in a few days at the Western Union Telegraph and the *Tribune* buildings. The cause of cessation of work was chiefly caused by the want of a supply of stone.

The Laborers' Union also met at the New-York Assembly Rooms, on First avenue, last night. There are 1,000 men on strike, and it is believed that they will not have the chance of resuming work, as other men have been taken in their place. The Executive Committees of both associations will remain in session to-day, and hear reports from the different works.

Yesterday the following memorial from the United Order of Internationalists was circulated for signature:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, believing that all penniless, houseless, involuntary idle persons, without regard to nativity or previous condition, are properly the wards of the nation, and should not be suffered to roam through the streets of our towns and cities uncared for and neglected, do hereby respectfully request:

That the various branches of useful industry may be instituted by the Government in all places where it has jurisdiction; that the persons above mentioned, by applying therefor, shall receive employment upon equitable principles of time and compensation, and that the profits (if any there should be) of the industries so constituted and conducted, shall be appropriated to the reduction of taxes assessed upon the citizens of the several States.

THE OUTLOOK ON STATEN ISLAND.

On Staten Island the bad effects of the recent panic and of present financial difficulty are being very seriously felt. This is particularly the case among small mechanics. Work has stopped on most of the new buildings that were in course of erection, and the contractors who continue work have made very considerable reductions in the wages. In Middletown the fancy-paper factory of Louis Dejonge & Co. is running only two weeks out of four, and the proprietors fear that should the present dullness continue, it will be necessary to stop entirely. There are about 100 men and girls employed in the factory, and they have expressed their willingness to work on half time as long as may be necessary. Indeed, as was said by one of the men yesterday, that "they will all be very glad if even the half-time employment continues during the Winter." In a conversation with Mr. Defonge, he stated that the large manufacturers of paper all over the country complained of the dullness of business; his trade had almost entirely stopped, and it was very doubtful if it would be possible to keep the factories of the company running during the Winter. At Port Richmond, the white lead works are still running on full time. About one hundred men are employed here, but it is expected that one-half of these will be discharged next week. The white lead trade has fallen off greatly during the past few weeks. The Staten Island Company's business for the past month was one-half less than during October of last year. The linseed-oil works, which are owned by the same company, are running on half time, and it is believed that it will be necessary to stop work altogether next week. There are thirty men employed in the oil works. The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, situated at West New-Brighton, employs at present about 250 men and girls, but notice has been given that 100 hands will be discharged within two weeks. One of the owners of the dye works stated yesterday that the trade had not fallen off much until within the last few days. Now a dullness was principally felt in the dyeing of cotton goods for commission houses. This is a very profitable part of the business, and has fallen off fully one-half. In some factories, this class of work has been entirely suspended. The job department of the trade is very good. Hundreds of ladies who last year would think nothing of paying $100 for a new dress, are now having their old clothes of every sort remade and dyed. The dyeing establishment situated back of Port Richmond, now employs about 240 hands. A large number have recently been discharged, and a still further reduction of the force is expected. The dullness is caused not so much by the recent panic as by natural causes. The Winter months are usually quiet. At Tompkinsville and Edgewater three small manufacturing firms have stopped work, and most of the iron works will, it is said, soon be obliged to discharge a large number of hands. The work on the new race-track at New-Dorp has been stopped, and all the workmen discharged. The improvements which were being made on the Staten Island Railroad have been suspended, and work on the forts has in some instances been stopped, and a large number of hands discharged. It is estimated that there are at present upward of 2,000 persons out of employment on the island.

Work on the new Quarantine Station, at Clifton, is progressing rapidly, and the force of workmen will be reduced one-half after the 15th inst. The new dock has been finished in a very substantial manner, and the adjoining land well drained. Most of the outside work on the buildings has been completed, and now all that remains to be done is to grade the land and finish the interior of the dwellings. The old steel works at Port Richmond have been bought by a Newark company, and are soon to be fitted up as a tool factory.

BOOK, PAPER, AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

The process of literary, scholastic, and commercial book-making embraces so many trades that the stoppage of one branch necessarily affects the whole. Taking this into consideration, a TIMES reporter yesterday visited the leading publishing houses, printers, book-binders, &c., in order to ascertain how the recent panic had affected them. At the general publishing houses and book agents it was found that fancy books were far from being in demand this year, especially those which are classed under the general name of holiday books. The usual country trade might be considered good but for the difficulty of obtaining remittances. Imported books, that generally arrive in this country shortly before Christmas, seems to have but a poor prospect for a market, as the Fall orders appear to be for more useful works, such as are regularly kept in stock the whole year. This naturally causes a depression in the printing trade, as new works are not being brought out, and one very large printing house, whose trade is principally in fine and fancy books, has had to reduce the hours of the employes by one-tenth. The demand for school books for actual consumption will doubtless be as large as usual; but middle men between the publishers and the retail bookseller, generally known as "jobbers," are carrying very little stock, preferring to run out what they have before investing in new stock, from, perhaps, a fear of reduction in the prices. This causes somewhat of a decrease in the demand upon the original publisher, and necessitates a reduction of his staff, if the work of printing and binding is done, as is generally the case, on the premises. One large school-book house has already placed the employes on "three-quarter time," preferring this course to the reduction of the staff. Several other general book-making houses, doing their own printing and binding, have reduced their staffs of employes by from one-fourth to one-half, in order to keep the balance on full time. Of course, this reduction throws out all casual piece-workers, while scarcely any but first-class workmen are kept employed even on reduced time. In the religious-book houses, where throughout the year, and especially at holiday time, a good trade might be expected from Sunday-schools and similar sources of demand, the effect of the depression has been considerably felt; and, although the employes have generally been kept at work, replenishing and manufacturing stock, a movement has been made to reduce the staff, the work having been completed, and there appearing but little encouragement for the making of new books. Usually at this time of year, book-binders have been compelled to refuse private fancy work, intended as presents, in consequence of the large amount of general work to be done within a given time and for a special market; but this year very little of the fancy class of work has been offered. The general work having fallen off, with but little prospect of renewal, both male and female operatives are consequently thrown out of employment.

Another branch of work greatly affected by the panic is that of the commercial printer and attendant book-maker and binder. The hands in many of the commercial printing offices have been reduced one-half, and it is expected the balance will soon be placed on short time. The blank book binders and makers are manufacturing but little new stock, it being generally believed that values will be reduced through the resumption of specie payments. Some of the large blank-book houses reduced their staff fully one-third on Oct. 1, running the remaining two-thirds on full time. On Nov. 1 it was determined to reduce the hours to "three-quarter time," instead of making a further reduction of the force on hand. The paper-ruling branch of the blank-book trade has also fallen off so considerably that the establishments have been reduced one-third. The usual expectation of increased business at this time of year, from establishments requiring new account-books for the commencement of the new year, is far from being realized, and fears are entertained by heads of such establishments that a general depression will be felt this Winter in the blank-book business.

The large number of printers that would naturally be thrown out of employment by these reductions induced the reporter to call at the office of the Typographical Union, in order to ascertain the condition of the trade. It was there understood that about one-tenth of the union members were out of regular employment, although many were kept from actual suffering by working as "subs" for a day or so during the week at the various newspaper offices. It was expected that in a few weeks there would be a demand for skilled printers at Albany, N. Y., and Augusta, Me., in the State offices, and also at Washington. The union, having correspondents in the various cities, are regularly advised as to what points men should be sent, and also where men would become a drug. Such being the case, the officers of the union do not recommend any reduction in wages, but prefer that the unemployed shall be kept partially at work by means of making temporary vacancies, on the "subbing" principle. This plan makes the regular-employed workman voluntarily shorten his hours, so as to aid those out of employment, until a better prospect in trade is observed. The greatest depression among printers, according to the officers of the Typographical Union, is, however, felt in the book and job offices, as indicated in the former part of this article.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

QUARREL BETWEEN ITALIANS, RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF ONE FROM A STAB.

Giovanni Ottigo and Balio Bartolomeo, Italians, resided up to Sunday last in the same house on Eighty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, and were employed on the Vanderbilt railroad works. On Sunday the two men went out together, both having money, Ottigo having about $80. He spent his money freely and treated Bartolomeo, who occasionally returned the treat. His meanness excited Ottigo, and the men quarreled several times during the day. At 11 o'clock in the evening they both returned toward home, Bartolomeo at this time being very quarrelsome. When near the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninetieth street, Bartolomeo challenged Ottigo to "play," the object apparently being to get Ottigo's money from him. Ottigo refused to gamble or even take any more liquor, whereupon Bartolomeo struck Ottigo, who returned the blow. Bartolomeo then drew a knife and stabbed Ottigo in the abdomen, inflicting a very ugly wound. Ottigo, whose cries attracted assistance, was then removed to his residence and supplied with surgical assistance, but, his injury proving to be, next morning, of a very serious character, he was removed to the Reception Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. Bartolomeo escaped arrest on the night of the affray, but was captured on Monday, and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice Coulter held him to await the result of the injuries. The post mortem investigation yesterday proving that death had been caused by the stab, Coroner Keenan ordered the prisoner to be committed to the Tombs, where he will be held until the inquest, which will be held in a few days.

MURDER AT DOVER, N. J.

On Monday night an atrocious murder occurred near Dover, Morris County, N. J. On that night a man named Force went to the house of a Mr. Miller. High words ensued, and Miller was shot, the ball entering his forehead. Force immediately left the house, and meeting Mr. John Casey on the road, told him that he had shot Miller. He then went home and went to bed, where he was arrested early on Tuesday morning. The weapon was found upon him or in his room. He was removed without examination to the Morristown Jail, and committed. Justice Buck has impaneled a jury, who, yesterday, reviewed the body preparatory to holding an inquest.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Detective Officers Heidelberg and Tilley yesterday arrested Catharine Bowen on a warrant issued by Justice Hogan, on June 17, on the charge of kidnapping Susan Brown, aged seven years, from No. 37 Frankfort street, where she had been placed to board by her mother. At the time, Frederick Bowen, husband of Catharine, was arrested for complicity in the outrage, but he denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the child or his wife. Yesterday, however, the woman was herself arrested and taken before Superintendent Matsell, to whom she acknowledged that the child was living at Rye, Westchester County, where the woman had been living at service, and where the child had been passed off as her own. Yesterday evening the officers brought the child to the City. When questioned, the little girl remembered that her name had once been Sarah Brown, but she had been threatened and compelled to adopt that of Eva Bowen. The woman will be taken to-day before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, to answer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

In the quarterly report of the Department of Buildings, which has just been issued, the Superintendent expresses his entire satisfaction with the efforts of the several bureaus to aid him in carrying out the objects embodied in the building regulations of the City, and also acknowledges the assistance rendered by the leading architects and builders of New-York. The influence of the newspaper Press of the City is referred to as having largely contributed to bring about a recognition on the part of the public of the importance of judicious construction laws, firmly and properly administered. The report shows that during the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1873, 304 new buildings were commenced, and 359 new buildings were completed. Among the buildings commenced are seventy-two first-class dwellings, 9 second-class, 145 third-class tenement-houses, 25 stores, 13 factories, 6 churches, 6 school-houses, and 26 stables. The buildings completed comprise 92 first-class dwellings, 178 tenement-houses, 22 factories, and 4 churches. The number of buildings now in progress is 870, and the estimated cost of new buildings is $4,388,750. The estimates for the previous quarter were $8,101,400, the difference being produced by the number of costly buildings commenced during that period. Within the last three months 8,292 buildings were inspected, and reports were made of 166 cases of violation and 358 of unsafe buildings. The number of buildings taken down was 17, and 270 were made safe. In places of amusement, hotels, lodging-houses, and factories it is noted that life and property are most endangered by carelessness and ignorance. The inspectors visited 111 hotels and lodging-houses, in 30 of which additional means of escape and security were ordered. Out of 32 factories and workshops inspected 18 were found deficient of the necessary safeguards, of 36 school-houses visited the ceilings, walls, and flues of 20 were made safe, and in 16 additional means of egress were introduced.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court of Inquiry appointed for investigating the charges against the members of the Eleventh Regiment have taken up for examination the accounts of Col. Vilmar with the regiment, in regard to the misappropriation by him of the amount paid the regiment by the City for services rendered on the 12th of July, 1871. The testimony thus far elicited demonstrates the fact that Col. Vilmar was duly authorized to receive the money and apply it for the regiment; that he had anticipated its payment by advancing to the regiment more than was due by the City, and that it was a debtor to him in a large amount, he having advanced the money from his own private means. The guard which had been placed over the armory has now been removed. Orders for drills and meetings have been issued, and an inspection of the regiment will be made at an early date.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The directors of the German Society, Segismund Kauffman presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday, when the Relief Committee submitted a report showing that during the past month $207 were expended in aid of German immigrants in poor circumstances, and $800 appropriated for the same purpose during the present month. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts of the society during the past month amounted to $5,512 46, and a balance of $5,274 remained in the treasury. The expenses during the present month amounted to $837 97. Since the 1st of January 202 patients have been treated by the physicians appointed by the society. On motion of Mr. Hauselt, a resolution was passed, calling upon the press to warn unemployed workmen in the interior against coming to this city in quest of employment.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.

Yesterday morning the Vindicator, the second new steamer for the Lorillard Steam-ship Company, New-York, was launched from the yard of Mr. James Lennox, Gowanus. The Vindicator is sister ship of the Mediator, launched a few weeks since. Following are her dimensions: Length, 122 feet; width of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet. The machinery will be put in at the Highland Iron Works, Newburg, by Messrs. Ward, Stratton & Co. She will have a 34-inch cylinder and 5-feet stroke. The boiler will be 13 feet long and 11 feet diameter. The wheel will be 10 feet. When finished she will take her place among the steamers of the company.

SURVEYOR'S BILLS.

In the suits brought by Boyle and Bagley, already reported in THE TIMES, to compel by writ of mandamus Controller Green to pay fees for surveying in street openings, Judge Barrett has rendered a decision denying the writ asked for.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY AND MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The returns from New-Jersey show that the Republicans carry both branches of the Legislature—the Senate by the same majority as last year, 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats, and the Assembly by a reduced majority of 32 to 28, giving them 11 majority on joint ballot. Last year the Assembly stood 44 Republicans to 16 Democrats. The Republicans gain the Senator, Mr. Potts, in Hunterdon, by nearly 600 majority, and lose Passaic by only 26. They re-elect Mr. Jarrard, in Middlesex, and also elect Messrs. Leaming, in Cape May, and Mr. Thorn in Burlington. The Democrats elect Mr. Hopper in Passaic, and Mr. Smith in Sussex. Mr. Leaming is a present member of the Assembly, and Mr. Hopper was formerly Senator.

For the Assembly, the Republicans lose one member each in Bergen, Camden, Cumberland, Mercer, Ocean and Union, and two each in Essex, Passaic, and in Hudson. They gain the Second District in Middlesex, and lose the Third. The full returns will show a large falling off in the vote. In Essex County, where Peckwell, Democrat, is elected Sheriff over Gamble, Republican, by 148, the Republicans carry the rest of the county ticket by nearly 2,000 majority—the net Republican loss from 1872 being 2,948—the Republicans running behind 5,012 votes, and the Democrats 2,064.

The following gentlemen will compose the next Legislature of the State:

STATE SENATE.

County.	Name.	Term Expires.
Atlantic	William Moore, R.	1875
Bergen	Cornelius Lydecker, D.	1875
Burlington	Barton F. Thorn,* R.	1877
Camden	William J. Sewell, R.	1876
Cape May	Richard F. Leaming,* R.	1877
Cumberland	Caleb H. Sheppard, R.	1875
Essex	John W. Taylor, R.	1876
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins, R.	1876
Hudson	John R. McPherson, D.	1875
Hunterdon	Frederick A. Potts,* R., gain	1877
Mercer	Charles Hewitt, R.	1875
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard,* R.	1877
Monmouth	William H. Hendrickson, D.	1876
Morris	Augustus W. Cutter, D.	1875
Ocean	John G. W. Havens, R.	1875
Passaic	John Hopper,* D., gain	1877
Salem	Isaac Newkirk, R.	1876
Somerset	Elisha B. Wood, R.	1876
Sussex	Samuel T. Smith,* D.	1877
Union	J. Henry Stone, R.	1876
Warren	Joseph B. Cornish, D.	1876

Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7. *Newly elected.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Lemuel Conover, R.
Bergen—Henry C. Herring, D., gain; John W. Bogert, D.
Burlington—Townsend Cox,* R.; E. Budd Master,* R.; Geo. B. Borton,* R.; Jos. P. Adams, R.
Camden—Wm. H. Cole,* R.; Geo. B. Carse,* R.; Chalkley Albertson, D., gain.
Cape May—Alexander Young, R.
Cumberland—Lewis H. Dowdney, R.; Geo. B. Langley, D., gain.
Essex—Moses E. Halsey, R.; Elias O. Doremus,* R.; Thomas S. Henry, D.; Phineas Jones,* R.; Julius C. Fitzgerald, D., gain; Samuel Morrow, Jr.,* R.; Wm. H. Kirk, R.; James T. Van Ness, D., gain; Aaron G. Baldwin,* R.
Gloucester—Oba Eldridge,* R.; DeWitt C. Hemmingway,* R.
Hudson—Alex. T. McGill, D., gain; Patrick Sheeran, D.; John D. Carscallen, R.; Alex. McDonnell, D., gain; Henry Combs, R.; Richard C. Washburne,* R.; James Curran, Jr., D.; James K. Silleck, D., gain.
Hunterdon—Wm. L. Hoppock,* R.; John Carpenter, Jr., D.
Monmouth—Geo. W. Patterson,* D.; John B. Gifford,* D.; John S. Sproul,* R.
Mercer—Geo. O. Vanderbilt, D., gain; John N. Lindsay,* D.; Andrew J. Smith,* D.
Morris—Wm. H. Howell,* R.; Jacob Z. Budd,* R.; Elias M. Skellenger, D.
Middlesex—John Van Deursen, R.; John F. Ten Broeck, R., gain; Jos. C. Magee, D., gain.
Ocean—Edward M. Lonan, D., gain.
Passaic—David Henry, D., gain; John P. Zeluff, D., gain; Garret A. Hobart,* R.
Salem—Wm. H. Iszard,* R.; Wm. B. Carpenter, R.
Somerset—Wm. R. Sutphen, D.; John G. Schenck,* R.
Sussex—Frank M. Ward,* D.
Union—Wm. H. Gill, D., gain; Wm. McKinley,* R.; Elias R. Pope, R.
Warren—Valentine Mutchler,* D.; Jos. Anderson,* D.
Republicans, 31; Democrats, 28. *Re-elected.

The Legislature will meet early in January, when Mr. Taylor will probably be re-elected President of the Senate and Mr. Babcock Secretary. For the Speakership of the Senate Messrs. Carse of Camden, Borton of Burlinton, and Hobart of Passaic, will be supported by their friends.

Next year the election of United States Senator will be made, to succeed John P. Stockton, Democrat. The terms of four Republican Senators and of three Democrats will expire, leaving ten Republicans and four Democrats to hold over. A full Assembly will be elected. The result on Senatorial nominations this year indicates a Republican success.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The elections on Tuesday did not quite complete those to be held the present year. It may interest one of our morning contemporaries, which on Monday announced that Texas was to vote on Tuesday, and on Wednesday said that it had received no returns from that State up to the hour of going to press, that the election in the Lone Star State does not occur until Tuesday, Dec. 2. On that day, as has before been correctly stated in THE TIMES, Texas will elect its State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator. Some amendments to the Constitution of the State are also to be accepted or rejected at that time. On Monday, the 24th of November, a special election is to be held in the Fourth District of Louisiana for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Samuel Peters. On Monday, Dec. 8, special elections will be held in districts of Florida for three members of the Senate and seven members of the Assembly of that State. On Tuesday, Dec. 16, the people of Pennsylvania are to vote upon the acceptance of the new Constitution, just completed by the State Convention.

The attempt to stave off the election in Mississippi until next year was abandoned by the Democrats and Alcornites in the lower House of the State Legislature on Friday night, and both Houses voted to adjourn at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The attempt would have been successful had not the Republican majority in the Senate steadily refused to concur in the vote to repeal the law.

It appears that Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, was invited after all to go over into Ohio and speak for Allen. It seems rather late in the day to feel troubled over the matter, for the Presidency is too far off to be considered in connection with it; yet that Hendricks' friends are annoyed is apparent from an explanation just offered by the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. It is to the following effect: "The records show that on several former occasions Mr. Hendricks, when called upon, canvassed portions of that State. He did so when Vallandigham and Pendleton were the candidates for Governor, and also upon one or two other occasions. No public man of that State has spoken more frequently or in more contests in Indiana. During this year, the record shows that he was cordially invited by Hon. John G. Thompson, the Chairman of the State Committee, and in two or three cases by the Chairmen of county committees, and he answered that it was not possible for him to accept, for the reason that Mrs. Hendricks' health, as well as his own, had made it necessary for them to spend a few weeks at the springs, and in the mountains of West Virginia, and that, after their return, his engagements, which he could not postpone, rendered it impossible for him to make proper preparations and enter the canvass."

The reduced Republican majority in Massachusetts elicits various comments from the party press in that State. The Worcester *Spy* believes that hundreds of Republicans voted the Democratic ticket, some of whom were influenced by a desire to take revenge upon Gov. Washburn for Butler's defeat in the preliminary canvass; more of them by favor to the Democratic Party's position on the liquor question, and some, perhaps, by personal and special reasons of various kinds. It expresses the hope that the effect will be salutary upon the Republican Party leaders, as they "have in some cases been made too arrogant by continued prosperity, and too ready to believe that the people would ratify at the polls whatever they could dictate through caucuses and conventions." The Boston *Advertiser* looks upon the reduced vote for Governor, and the general slashing of tickets for minor offices, as the outward and visible evidence of the fact that Republicans are sharply divided among themselves on local questions, and that in times like these party interests are not strong enough to override their divisions. The Boston *Journal* says that the manipulators of party machinery are given to understand that, in making nominations, some regard must be had to the fitness of the nominees, and that this is a principle they may well keep in mind and act upon. And the Boston *Globe* says it is idle to disguise the fact that quite a number of the regular nominations were distasteful, and that, on the minor candidates, there has not probably been an election for years in Massachusetts in which there has been such a general disposition evinced to "cut and paste," personal fitness having been the recognized test in almost every instance; and even where this has been wanting, party allegiance having been rarely called upon to fill the void, candidates and their supporters both preferring to depend on the more subtle device of private appeals on the score of old acquaintanceship and past services.

THE JAMAICA TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST YESTERDAY—GILLIGAN ADMITS HIS CRIME—LENNON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Though the excitement occasioned by the recent brutal murder of Philip Reid Howard, near the village of Jamaica, Long Island, seemed to have somewhat abated yesterday, the great interest which is manifested in the case by the citizens in that vicinity was plainly evidenced during the day by the crowd which assembled in and around the old Town Hall while the inquest was in progress. A few of the spectators, previous to the beginning of the examination yesterday morning, were more or less excited, and even threatened vengeance upon the heads of the two persons charged with the terrible crime of slaying in cold blood a respected and inoffensive fellow-citizen, but, fortunately, when the Coroner arrived a better feeling soon prevailed, when the crowd were assured that the officers of the law having in charge the custody of the accused were determined to lose no time in inaugurating a speedy and searching investigation into every minute circumstance connected with the crime.

The inquest was convened at 10 A. M. yesterday in the Town Hall, about two miles or so from the scene of the crime. The Coroner, Mr. Geo. W. Allen, had previously impaneled the following jury of six: John Horseman, (foreman,) Thomas Remsen, Edwin Powell, Wykoff Boerum, David Cummings, John Van Wickel, and Henry Vonfelde, who were duly sworn. Mr. Fleming appeared as counsel for the accused; Mr. William Young on behalf of the State. The prisoners occupied seats within the hall.

The first witness called was William Van Brunt Howard, brother of the deceased, who testified to having found his brother lying dead on the meadows near his own farm on Sunday afternoon last; found him lying on his face at the time; there were two wounds on his person, and his shoulder was much lacerated. Witness found no weapon of any kind upon his brother's person.

Dr. M. D. Wood testified that he was a practicing surgeon, and had made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased; found one inch below the left nipple and between the fourth and fifth ribs, which were badly fractured, a wound about two inches in circumference. The upper part of the left lung adhered to the ribs. Found a quantity of shot in the left lung and heart. The shot were two sizes. Found about a quart of blood in the left cavity of the throat. The deceased, witness thought, must have been shot twice, as there was no connection between the wound in the chest and the wound in the shoulder. Deceased's shoulder was severely mutilated, the shot going entirely through. Witness found also fragments of the coat worn by deceased imbedded in his shoulder. The wounds were sufficient to cause instant death.

Parmelia M. Howard, wife of the first witness, testified that about 11 o'clock Sunday morning, she looked down the meadow which lies opposite her house, and saw three men and a great puff of smoke; heard the gun go off and saw one man fall; did not see him rise again; then saw the two men run away. Adrenna B. Howard, daughter of the second witness, corroborated her mother's testimony.

Wm. Tilley, Mark Uhl, Anthony Uhl, and Officers Scully and Remsen, were examined, but their testimony was substantially the same as that adduced at the preliminary examination and already fully published in THE TIMES.

Judge Snedeker was called, and testified that on Tuesday morning Lennon made the following confession to him, in the presence of John H. Sutphen, Clerk of the County Court:

"Myself and father-in-law, Patrick Gilligan, were out gunning on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, 1873. About 12 o'clock noon, as we were crossing the meadows, we sat down on a hay-cock to rest. At this moment the deceased (Howard) came up and asked what we were doing there. Gilligan replied that we were not on his premises, but on Connolley's land. Howard then came toward Gilligan, and exclaimed, 'I'll let you know, you —— ——.' Howard had one hand extended toward Gilligan and one hand in his pantaloons pocket. As Howard advanced Gilligan raised his gun and discharged one barrel at him, which I think did not hit him. Howard continued to press on after Gilligan. When Gilligan fired the second shot at him the gun was so close to Howard's body that the entire charge must have passed through him. I knowing the character of Gilligan got out of the way as soon as possible."

James Lennon was called, and admitted that the statement of Justice Snedeker was true. He denied that he was an accomplice in the murder, and said he would have interfered, but knowing the dangerous character of Gilligan dared not do so.

Patrick Gilligan was then allowed to make his statement and told his story of the murder, corroborating the confession and testimony of Lennon, and virtually admitting his own guilt and Lennon's innocence. The case was then given to the jury, who retired, and in twenty minutes returned and announced the following verdict: "That the deceased, Philip Reid Howard, came to his death from gun-shot wounds in the left shoulder and left lung, left breast and heart, which said wounds were given unto the said Philip Reid Howard on the 2d of November, 1873, in the town of Jamaica, in said County of Queens, by one Patrick Gilligan, with the deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of him, the said Philip Reid Howard, and that James Lennon be held as a witness to the above facts."

Coroner Allen then fixed Lennon's bail at $10,000 and Gilligan was removed to jail. The Grand Jury will meet next week and will, no doubt, indict Gilligan for murder in the first degree. He has long been regarded by the residents of the neighborhood of Jamaica as an unusually desperate character, especially when drinking, as he was on the day the deceased was shot. Gilligan is a man over fifty years of age, by occupation a carpenter, and has several children, two of whom, it is said, are married. Lennon is a resident of No. 133 Smith street, Brooklyn, and is spoken of as a well-disposed man, but too fond of associating with bad company. Gilligan is said to have been in an almost similar difficulty some years ago.

The funeral of the deceased is to take place to-day. He left a wife and two children, the eldest seven and the youngest one year old, and an aged mother and father, whom he supported. His widow is left in very moderate circumstances.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 65.—*Steam-tug Adelia* vs. *Jackson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Oct. 30, 1869, the tug took in tow at Albany, N. Y., fifteen barges, thrown into four tiers, for New-York. When just below Hudson City, the tug grounded, and the barge owned by Jackson came on, striking the tug with such force as to stove and sink her. When the barge struck, the Captain, as it is claimed, cried out to those on board the boats to man them; but they deny having heard him; and there was much dispute whether, if the boats had been properly manned, after the grounding of the tug, the collision could have been avoided. The witnesses for the claimants swear that it could in that case have been avoided; those for the libelants, that it could not. The court below found that the accident was on account of the want of ordinary skill and care on the part of the tug; and it is here contended that as this was a pure question of fact, this court will not review the decree.

E. D. McCarthy for appellant; Messrs. Henry & Paul for appellees.

No. 66.—*Carpenter* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a suit to recover compensation for the use and occupation by the Government of Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, which was taken possession of by the United States under an agreement to purchase for $21,000 in August 1863, and occupied for military purposes until its final purchase, in 1866, as a site for coast defense. The court below held that as the claim was substantially for interest on a purchase price agreed upon in 1863, finding delay on the part of Congress to authorize the purchase, there could be no recovery. It is here insisted that there was the relation of landlord and tenant, and that the claim for rent is valid.

Carlisle and McPherson for appellant; Solicitor General for the Government.

No. 60.—*New-Jersey Steam-boat Company* vs. *Pleasanton, Collector, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the Collector exacted of the company a tax on the amount received by them from passengers on their steam-boats as a price of state-rooms and berths, in addition to the charge for transportation. The company paid the tax under protest, and brought this suit to recover it, contending that the two and one-half per cent. tax imposed by section 103 of the Internal Revenue law is a tax on passage money for transportation, and not on berth money. No passenger was necessitated to pay more than his passage, or to take a berth. It was laid on transportation, and not on lodgings. The court below sustained the tax, and the same question is presented here, the Government maintaining that the tax was on gross receipts from passengers, and that such receipts must be held to be the entire receipts from passengers for the trip for accommodations of whatever nature.

J. M. Carlisle and William P. Prentice for plaintiff; Assistant Attorney General Hill for Government.

No. 63.—*Eusley* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This action was brought to recover the proceeds of seventy-seven bales of cotton, which had been seized by the Government at Mobile, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act. During the war Eusley, being at Memphis, appointed an agent to proceed to Mobile, and there sell certain slaves and invest the proceeds in cotton and turpentine. The plan was carried out, and the Government afterward seized the cotton. The Court of Claims held that this transaction was with public enemies, and that the acts of the agent vested no title in the claimant. It is here insisted that at the time of the transaction both Tennessee and Alabama were States declared to be in insurrection, and that, therefore, the transaction was as valid as if all the parties had been in Memphis or Mobile. The Government submits that it was across settled military lines, and that the transaction is, therefore, invalidated.

C. F. Peck for appellant; Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From taxes of 1873, $104,864 86; arrears of Croton water rents, $180 50; ground, house, ferry, and market rents and fees, $3,653; arrears of taxes, assessments, &c., $7,190 89; assessments for street improvements, &c., $4,099 21; licenses, $185 75. Total, $125,174 21.

LAUNCH OF A SCHOONER.

Yesterday a new schooner, the William H Van Brunt, 120 feet long in the keel and 9 feet breadth of beam, was launched from the yard of Mr. Wm. Sissenden, in Staten Island. The schooner is owned by Garrett Wright & Co. and Capt. Abraham Haughwout, by whom she will be commanded.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. R. P. Stevens will give a free lecture, this evening, before the Polytechnic Association, on the "Coal-bearing Rocks of Kentucky."

Counsel for J. D. Center, the eighth juror, in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday presented affidavits made by the latter, denying the allegations against him. The matter was adjourned to Thursday.

The National Amateur Gymnastic and Athletic Tournament Association will devote the proceeds of the tournament to take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next to the benefit of the poor of the City.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William street. Matters of special importance will be presented for action of the Chamber of Commerce.

Antonio Wamio, Italian, aged fifty, of No. 222 Mott street, while working, yesterday, on Vanderbilt's track at Ninetieth street, had his leg broken, and was otherwise seriously injured, by a careless blast. He was taken to the Reception Hospital.

A meeting will be held on next Monday at 4 P. M. in the rooms of the Alderney Dairy, No. 113 Nassau street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording temporary relief to those who are thrown out of employment from the effects of the recent disturbance in the money market.

The motion to discharge W. F. G. Shanks from arrest for contempt of court was argued before Judge Fancher yesterday, and a decision rendered ordering his discharge. The Judge held that Mr. Shanks was imprisoned under the order directing his confinement until he testified, and that such order was illegal because of its indefiniteness.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

During an altercation about politics, at White Plains, on Tuesday evening, J. C. Slash, a barber, was stabbed and severely injured by some unknown person.

John Kane, of Port Chester, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed a murderous assault the previous evening upon John Powell, having cut his throat and stabbed him in the abdomen and face.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Coursen, of Elizabeth, was re-elected on Tuesday by a majority of 693 over Townley, the Republican candidate.

There is good reason to believe that the sentence of Jacob Machella, the Russian who killed Deputy United States Marshal Stevenson on Hudson street, Jersey City, in July last, will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Machella was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 6, but during the present month the case will be brought before the Court of Pardons.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association met in Clinton Street Congregational Church in Newark, yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Vice President Wilson, who was expected to preside, did not arrive. A letter was read explaining that the cause of his absence was ill-health. He inclosed a check for $100 for the association. The session was purely a business one.

The Kaighn's Point, Gloucester City and Mount Ephraim Railroad Company has commenced the work of laying a narrow-gauge track between Kaighn's Point, the southern extremity of Camden, and Gloucester City. The first rails were laid on Tuesday, the grading having already been completed, and the line, which is intended to furnish a readier communication between South Jersey and Philadelphia, will be completed within two months.

M. THIERS ON THE BOURBON RESTORATION.

Under date of Oct. 23, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes:

In the present political crisis any declaration of the opinions of the acknowledged leader of the Opposition is almost as important as a programme of the Monarchical Party. The following résumé of statements that were made by M. Thiers in the course of a conversation with a political friend today, may be relied on as authentic:

"It is very easy," he remarked, "for every one to ascertain for himself the exact situation of France and the Assembly. You have only to consider the particular character and relative position of the various political parties, and the amount of feeling that they have in common with the nation. The Monarchical coalition is striving to obtain a few votes, in the hope of having a bare majority favorable to a return to the ideas which prevailed before the first revolution; but the coalition will not succeed in securing these votes, if, as we have reason to expect, there are among the many faint-hearted Conservatives one or two who will raise their voice against the most absurd revolution the world ever witnessed. France has given again and again most convincing proofs that she is Republican. Now she is threatened with the arbitrary application of a form of government with which she has no sympathy, and for which she has received no training. France is Radical, and the obsolete form of government now proposed is the only one which would have no friends in the army. I know it would have many powerful enemies among the officers. The opposition of nearly one-half of the National Assembly will be most formidable even if the Restoration be effected; and the moral support we shall receive from outside will more than counterbalance the slight numerical advantage inside the House. To suppress Radicalism in the name of the Government of Order, and to suppress it in the name of the Comte de Chambord, are two things likely to give very different results. A Government of combat, which has been fighting for the security of the Republic against the spirit of the Commune, may, when fighting for the establishment of a monarchy, find itself in presence of a real Commune. We crushed the last trouble, though it was in the name of the Republic—a name variously interpreted, but which had, at least, the merit of imparting tolerance to those who might otherwise have been tempted to secure the interests of their own party before attending to the interests of the Commonwealth. A definitive proclamation of the Republic, and a dissolution of the Assembly after the total evacuation of the occupied territory, would have consolidated this spirit of mutual concession, and gradually mellowed Royalists and Republicans into Conservatives and Liberals. But now if the Royalists happen to get a few more votes than the Republicans, the King of their party, under whatever flag he may come back, will be systematically deprived of all Republican support; for extreme provocation has always been followed in France by extreme retaliation. This Royalist revolution, if successful, will bring in the Imperialists as indispensable gendarmes. The leaders of the Royalist and Republican parties will then be sent into exile, in order that an end may be put to this ceaseless agitation. So far as I am personally concerned, I have everywhere urged the necessity of moderate but firm opposition, believing it to be our duty to show to the country that we are prepared to submit even to an antiquated and humiliating régime, rather than give the soldiers of the last Empire the slightest pretext for raising the cry, 'Vive l'Empereur!' Gen. Chanzy, who has been sent for to take the place of Marshal MacMahon, and to work with me in case the majority should be on our side, has refused to come, fearing that he would compromise his military career. A General of his stamp would be very useful to the cause of the Republic, as he could do many things I could not, and I could do many things he could not."

ST. PETERSBURG INUNDATED.

The correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* writes under date of Oct. 19: "St. Petersburg lies very low; it is, in fact, built upon a marsh, and is always in danger of inundation when the current of the Neva is opposed by a south-westerly wind. In former times these floods did a great deal of damage, and when the water had risen to a certain height signals were made to warn the inhabitants of the danger; flags by day and lanterns by night were placed on the Admiralty tower, and guns were constantly fired from the fortress. This practice is still continued, but as the soil has become gradually raised, serious inundations have of late years been rare, and since the frightful flood of 1824, when the waters of the Neva reached a height of eighteen feet above their usual level, there has been nothing equal to the rise of Tuesday last, the 14th inst. The weather had been unusually warm during the day; at sunset it became evident that a storm was approaching, and toward 7 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. The water rose rapidly, and the lower parts of the town were completely flooded. By 2 o'clock A. M. the water was almost ten feet above its usual height, so that it flowed into many streets which had not been submerged since the great inundation. Some of the thoroughfares were literally converted into rivers. The trees in the public gardens were broken or uprooted, ships in the river were torn from their anchors and thrown against the floating bridges, all of which were more or less damaged. Telegraphic communication was suspended, as many of the posts were thrown down and the wires torn away by the wind. At the extremity of the Vassili Ostroff several coasting ships were floated into the streets, the wooden pavement was destroyed, fences were carried away, chimney-pots thrown down, and roofs torn off. The poor people were panic-stricken, and many were obliged to abandon the little property they possessed, being only too glad to save their lives. Some were taken off in boats. A poor izvostchik was seen to mount his horse and gallop away to a place of safety, leaving his drosky and harness to their fate. The zoölogical gardens were completely under water, and the proprietors had the greatest difficulty in saving the animals. The elephant in particular gave a great deal of trouble, but he was at last led in safety to the nearest police station, where he remained for the night. The effects of the storm were felt for many miles round St. Petersburg. At Tsarskoe Selo, Pavlovsk, and Peterhoff people were kept awake all night for fear of the roofs of their houses being blown off. At Cronstadt considerable damage was done to the shipping, and at Sestroretsk a wharf was destroyed by the violence of the waves, and two watchmen were drowned. To add to the horrors of this eventful night, there were no less than four fires, and the head police-master was quite at his wits' end as one disaster after another was reported to him. Soon after 2 o'clock the wind veered round to the north, and the current being no longer impeded, the water fell as rapidly as it had risen. On the following morning a locomotive engine was seen plying along the Nevsky offering to pump the water out of the cellars, and during the remainder of the week the attention of a great part of the population was devoted to removing the traces of the inundation. The loss of property has been immense, but it is believed that at St. Petersburg no lives have been lost."

M. CASIMIR-PERIER ON THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce of Troyes have sent an address to M. Casimir-Perier, to which the latter has replied as follows:

"In the tribune, as a Deputy or a Minister, in the press, and at numerous public meetings, I have often said, since the overthrow of the Empire, that a Conservative Republic would be the best form of government, and would alone possess the necessary strength for maintaining order and repairing our disasters. I have been of opinion, and I have said so openly, that a durable and acceptable monarchy did not appear to me possible after the reiterated and solemn declarations which have been so widely circulated, and which remain still entirely intact. Whatever sterile efforts be made now to veil those declarations, they do but bring to light, for those who are not satisfied with mere words, the antagonism subsisting between irreconcilable principles. All that has been going on in the Assembly since I have had the honor of sitting there, all that is now being done, said, or prepared, confirms me in this opinion."

JAY COOKE & CO. IN PHILADELPHIA.

A rumor having been circulated to the effect that Jay Cooke & Co. would resume their regular business transactions in a couple of weeks, a reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* called upon Mr. Cooke, at the office in that city, on Tuesday, and found that the report was untrue, inasmuch as the subject of resuming had not as yet been considered by the firm, nor had any person been authorized to make such statement. In the course of conversation, Mr. Cooke stated that the firm had every reason to feel encouraged by the forbearance which their creditors have shown in assenting to and signing the agreement which would save the house from involuntary bankruptcy and the individual members from sacrificing their personal estates. Proceedings in bankruptcy, he said, have been commenced against the firm by several parties, but the names of most of the largest creditors have already been obtained to the article, and new signatures are being constantly received. Indeed, so great is the confidence felt by the creditors, that notwithstanding the published notice, requesting them to call at the office and signify their willingness to allow the firm an extension of time, very few present themselves, being satisfied with allowing affairs to proceed on their natural course. From the extended business relations of the house, it having creditors in every portion of the globe, considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can see their way clear to a resumption upon a permanent basis. The *Press* says: "Messrs. Cooke & Co. expressed themselves as highly gratified by the liberality of the creditors, and regard the confidence displayed concerning their management as an evidence of an easier feeling in the financial condition of the country."

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

In the case of Kiernan against the Manhattan Quotation Company, in which, as already reported in THE TIMES, it was sought to restrain the defendant from using telegrams posted in the Gold Room in relation to the London money market, Judge Barrett rendered a decision, yesterday, denying the motion.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Granada, for San Francisco.—Dr. S. O. Griffin, A. G. Browning, Mrs. Frances E. Fisher and two daughters, Miss Ellen Healey, Mrs. Johanna Condon and son, R. P. Smitten, Mrs. T. H. Long and two infants, Washington Irving, wife, and child, Afolimar Garcia, Surgeon S. F. Shaw, United States Navy; Acting Sailmaker T. J. McAvoy, United States Navy; W. W. Colclough and wife, Mrs. E. J. Squires, Mrs. N. English, C. F. Horner, Mrs. C. Combs, two daughters, and son, A. D. Foote, Isaac Goldsmith, Mrs. Casey and daughter, Andrew Sullivan, M. Neisser, wife, and six children, J. K. Whipple and wife, Chas. Goodnough, Mrs. S. M. Crofts, Mrs. S. J. Hovel, A. F. Smith, E. C. Post, wife, and child, John D. Evans and wife, George Taylor, Mrs. M. F. St. John, Capt. D. B. Harmony and wife, United States Navy, Robert Taylor and wife, Master E. A. Field, United States Navy, M. Kono, Miss A. Ludwig, Miss Emma Dithman, Paneit Blaisdell, G. S. Hadley, P. D. W. Hardenburg, W. F. Seymour, L. A. Pelton, Y. Kusaka Akarahashi, Lieut. A. A. Boyd, United States Navy, O. H. Platt, E. J. Whitaker, United States Navy, J. C. Spaulding, United States Navy, George D. Squires, Master G. Blockingley, F. H. Fletcher, Andrew Bristol, F. A. Benson, United States Navy, Paymaster S. Rand, United States Navy, Mrs. Milroy, J. J. Bassett, United States Navy, Jas. Brooks, wife and nurse, Capt. S. T. Kissam, Mrs. Prevost and child, S. A. Asch, Mrs. L. Kline, P. M. Badilla, John Clark, Mrs. E. Smith, A. J. Center, D. M. Corwini, A. J. Scherger, Adolph Friburg, Mrs. Rapelyea and infant, Mr. Leverich, wife, nurse, and infant, Mr. Day, Mr. Pasos, Mrs. E. C. Wise, F. W. Rice, wife, daughter, and four children, Henry Ullman, Mr. Parker, Mrs. Flint, child, and infant, Lawrence Ryan, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Parker, L. Cabot, R. F. F. Moore, Alex. Green.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—G. H. Dakin, Miss Mary Sleight, Mr. and Mrs. Gower, Isaac Slater, R. Vassar Smith, Dr. Massey, H. A. Lyman and wife, Miss Gibbes and maid, D. Garland, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Ringer, Ysidro Peres, C. Beckingham, Mrs. John A. Francis, Robert Ferguson, John Welch, G. Barnes, wife, two children, infant, and maid, W. H. Tamblyn, Miss Mather, Charles Mather, G. B. Mather, Mr. Rodewald, Col. E. Hudson, wife, and child, C. P. Wetherby, Miss Wright, Mr. Brown, C. K. Sharp, E. Marten, Mrs. M. Feamley and three children, J. H. Saville and wife, son, infant, and nurse, C. Mackenzie, D. Mahoney, W. Stead, Thos. Stead, Chris. Lippincott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Crockatt, Mr. Bonus, Wm. Forrester, A. J. Morrison, Thos. Shaw.

In steam-ship Castalia, for Glasgow.—L. W. Allen, Alex. Nelson, W. J. Cuthbertson, William Burton, Miss Mary Ann Carolan, George R. Floyd, Michael Foley, Mrs. Susan McLaughlin, Thomas Allen, T. Livingston, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Richmond and lady, John Henderson, John H. Schmidt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. M. Howland and maid, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wells, L. Duncan, A. Cowell, J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wart and servant, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Roberts, G. A. Fellowes, Misses G. and J. Fellowes, Miss Bonett, Mrs. Lyons and two daughters, Mme Rhuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Miss F. Brown, R. McKaig, Miss Wolfe and maid, Mrs. G. Brown, J. A. Bonett, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich and child, Miss F. Edson, Miss N. C. Phillips, P. D. Perry, H. S. Lee, Miss Price, S. G. Morse, Miss Morse and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morse, Mrs. S. Thorp and daughter, Mrs. H. D. Miner and son, Miss Whiton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Whiton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jayne, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton, J. T. Davis, child, and nurse, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. Smith, Jr., Mr., Mrs., and Miss Morgan, Miss Mulholland, F. S. Davis, H. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. Wray and two daughters, R. R. Thomson, F. Maullin, E. E. Parker, W. H. Graham, Miss Graham, Miss Bowdoin, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Throop, Messrs. R. and C. Canfield, Mrs. Canfield, Miss Hanburgh, W. R. Vanderbilt, Mrs Watson, Mr. and Miss Rhinelander, T. Tinsley, J. B. Dunn, W. Stuart, Mr. Eastman and child, A. Moore, R. H. Moore, C. Bustamante, G. Roshin, Mr. Clerc, Geo. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bodine, two children and nurse, R. R. Biddle, Jr., H. H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phelps, Miss Salisbury, C. H. Garden, J. B. Simpson, F. W. Gaster, Miss Gaster, Mrs. C. W. Adams, Mrs. C. K. Hamilton, Mrs. C. K. Hamilton, Jr., Master A. Hamilton, M. Sayler, F. R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Throop, Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt and maid, two daughters and two sons, Mr. and Mr. Duckworth, infant and maid, W. E. Chandler and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Learo, two children and maid, R. C. Black, Mr. Massey, Mrs. J. James, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, two children, and maid, Mr. Symington, Miss Gardiner, Miss Knower and maid, Mr. and Mrs. B. Winthrop, infant, and two servants, F. W. Pelkin, H. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Perry, Gen. Ward and lady, Miss V. Stuart, W. C. Stuart, Robert Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Beattie and child, Miss R. Jackson, Miss A. Ellicott, Miss H. W. Ellicott, Miss L. Howard, G. W. Haskell, W. P. Ward, M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, W. King, W. King, Jr., Mr. Erdman, Mr. Asiel, Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, Miss S. G. Roosevelt, Miss M. L. Roosevelt, S. W. Roosevelt, Frank Roosevelt, Miss R. A. Plucknett, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Witherbee, Miss M. G. Witherbee and maid, Miss B. Tucker, Miss Miller, Mr. Salomon, Mr. and Miss Edes, Dr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. C. Scott, Dandridge, Miss McGehee, L. McGehee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets....4:51 | Moon rises...6:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:34 | Gov. Island.9:23 | Hell Gate..10:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Granada, (new,) Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Castalia, (Br.,) ——, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Kronsprinz, F. W., (Ger.,) Heimbruch, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Garrett, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Easby, (Br.,) Cocke, London, Eng., S. L. Merchant; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships David Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Princeton, Robertson, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Viola, (Br.,) Case, St. Johns, N. F., J. E. Horsey; Angalo, (Ital.,) Cabrunco, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen, H. Hoop & Co.; Paolina, (Ital.,) Pozzio, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Nestor, (Russ.,) Launa, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Carl Johan, (Norw.,) Clausen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Victory, (Br.,) Falconer, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Aliauzee, (Span.,) Bomhe, Cadiz, Sp., Galway & Cazado.

Brigs F. J. Merryman, LaCraw, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, R. A. Robertson; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, Para, F. Moran; Elbe, (Ger.,) Tampke, Santander, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Gilbert Stancliff, Frayne, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Grecian Bend, (Br.,) Parker, Hantsport, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Post Boy, Robinson, Key West, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; John Adams, Adams, Savannah, J. B. Gager.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Oct. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 209 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Oct. 27, lat. 51 16, lon. 15 48, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 49 01, lon. 31 45, passed a German steamer, do.; Nov. 3, lat 41 33, lon. 62 53, exchanged signals with a French steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Perit, Ellis, Hamilton, Bermuda Oct. 31, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Was 15 ds. W. of the Banks, with W. and N. W. winds.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, (new,) Gage, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Clark & Seaman.

Bark Joshua Loring, (of Boston,) Marshall, Sagua Oct. 20, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 3, with sugar to Skiddy & Minford—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Brasileira (Ger.,) Paulsen, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co.; crossed the Equator Oct. 7, in lon. 39 W.; had fine weather.

Bark Anna Olivari (Ital.,) Carraro, Hull 70 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.; had variable weather.

Bark Stella (of Greenwich), Mitchell, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to R. P. Currie & Co.

Bark Sionne, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Silloth 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Tinto, (of Glasgow,) Simpson, London and the Downs 31 ds., with mdse to Henderson Bros.

Bark Aladdin, (Norw.,) Houaken, Stavanger 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Magdala, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sands, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had N. and N. E. winds; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig John W. Hunt, (of Rockland,) Pillsbury, Sagua, Oct. 17, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 4, with sugar to P. V. King & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Atlanta, (Norw.,) Mol, Dublin, 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig S. M. Martin, (of Castine,) Hatch, Bahia 45 ds., with rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton; had fine weather.

Schr. Five Sisters, of Machias, Hooper, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to Nones & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp; had N. and N. E. winds; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Benjamin T. Biggs, Mason, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with lumber to Wm. H. DeCamp—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Brooks, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. J. B. Franklyn, Edward, Boston.

Schr. James Parson, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Boyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Bennett, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Pawtucket.

Schr. Julia A. Gate, Gate, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Finback, Rich, Wellfleet for Virginia.

Schr. Clara Jennings, Jennings, New-Haven.

Schr. Jennie Roseline, Tooker, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Truewortgy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Anchored at Sand's Point, brig Matilda, Gould, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Chas. Rodgers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Belle, Nickerson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen; Wyoming and Algeria, for Liverpool; Castalia, for Glasgow; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Arr. barks Rachael, from Salt Cay, and Lewis T. Stocker, from Baltimore; brig Nebo, from Turk's Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The steam-ship City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; brig Armand Adrien, from St. Pierre; schrs. Agnes, from Bath, and H. A. Dewitt, from do.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 5.—Passed in for Baltimore barks Maria, from Rotterdam, and Aurelia, from New-York; brigs Kalerve, from Liverpool, and Concord, from Matanzas; schr. Minnie G. Loud, from Sagua.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 5.—Passed out, bark Irene, for Cork; schr. Helen Hastings, for Havana.

Sld. brig Nautilus, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. Brig W. H. Parks, for Barbados.

SPOKEN, &c.

Oct. 25, lat. 21 11 N., lon. 57 37 W., brig Regina, from Halifax, for Barbados, 29 ds. out.

Oct. 12, lat. 29 18, lon. 38 28, exchanged signals with a ship showing letters V. N. B. K., bound E.

Nov. 4, 1 P. M., 25 miles S. of Cape May, schr. Rodney Parker, (of New-Haven,) steering N.

Oct. 6, lat. 5 48, S., lon. 34 42, W., brig Elizabeth Winslow, from Montevideo, for the West Indies.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from New-York Oct. 23, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded.

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